



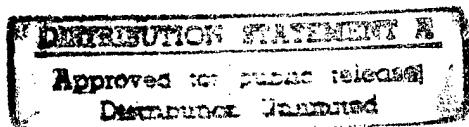
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**A SELECTIVE, ANNOTATED BIBLIOGRAPHY ON THE  
CHINESE PEOPLE'S LIBERATION ARMY**  
**(January 1981 - December 1983)**

**Volume II**

*A Report Prepared under an Interagency Agreement  
by the Federal Research Division,  
Library of Congress*

**July 1985**



19961202 167

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1. AGENCY USE ONLY (Leave Blank)	2. REPORT DATE	3. REPORT TYPE AND DATES COVERED
	July 1985	Final
4. TITLE AND SUBTITLE  A Selective, Annotated Bibliography on the Chinese People's Liberation Army (August 1977 - December 1980) Volume <b>II</b>		5. FUNDING NUMBERS
6. AUTHOR(S)  Andrea Savada Roxane Sismanidis		
7. PERFORMING ORGANIZATION NAME(S) AND ADDRESS(ES)  Federal Research Division Library of Congress Washington, DC 20540-4840		8. PERFORMING ORGANIZATION REPORT NUMBER
9. SPONSORING/MONITORING AGENCY NAME(S) AND ADDRESS(ES)  N/A		10. SPONSORING/MONITORING AGENCY REPORT NUMBER
11. SUPPLEMENTARY NOTES  Prepared under an Interagency Agreement		
12a. DISTRIBUTION/AVAILABILITY STATEMENT  Approved for public release; distribution unlimited.		12b. DISTRIBUTION CODE
13. ABSTRACT (Maximum 200 words)  This bibliography series provides selective annotations of information published in open-source materials on the Chinese People's Liberation Army. The bibliographies are arranged according to the following topics: General; Historical/Biographical; Ground Forces; Naval Forces; Air Force; Space; Missile; Nuclear; and Military Modernization. Entries have been derived primarily from Chinese- and English-language source material. An author, index and list of serials consulted are provided at the end of the volume. Illustrations derived from Chinese sources follow the title page of series supersedes.		
14. SUBJECT TERMS  Philippine Insurgencies		15. NUMBER OF PAGES  <b>201</b>
17. SECURITY CLASSIFICATION OF REPORT  UNCLASSIFIED		18. SECURITY CLASSIFICATION OF THIS PAGE  UNCLASSIFIED
19. SECURITY CLASSIFICATION OF ABSTRACT  UNCLASSIFIED		20. LIMITATION OF ABSTRACT  SAR

NSN 7540-01-280-5500

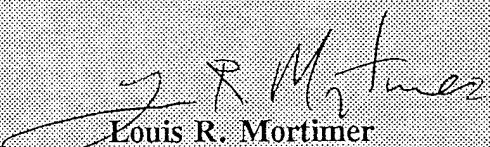
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## PREFACE

This bibliography provides selective annotations on open source materials on the Chinese People's Liberation Army (CPLA). It is designed to provide a ready reference aid for those concerned with Chinese military affairs.

This bibliography incorporates information published between January 1981 and December 1983 and is a continuation of A Selective, Annotated Bibliography on the Chinese People's Liberation Army: Volume I, which incorporated information published between August 1977 and December 1980.

This bibliography is arranged according to the following topics: General; Historical/Biographical; Ground Forces; Naval Forces; Air Force; Space; Missile; Nuclear; and Military Modernization. The topics are divided into two sections--monographs and serial publications.

Entries have been derived primarily from Chinese and English language sources and are arranged in alphabetical order. Library of Congress call numbers, where applicable, are included to facilitate the retrieval of source material. An author index and a list of serials consulted are provided at the end of the volume.

Illustrations derived from Chinese sources follow the title page of each section and are representative of the focus of that section.

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## GLOSSARY

ANZUS	Australia, New Zealand, United States Pact
ASEAN	Association of Southeast Asian Nations
ASM	Air to Surface Missile
ASW	Antisubmarine Warfare
CCP	Chinese Communist Party
CCPCC	Chinese Communist Party Central Committee
COCOM	Coordinating Committee for Multinational Export Controls
CPLA	Chinese People's Liberation Army
CPLAAF	Chinese People's Liberation Army Air Force
CPLAN	Chinese People's Liberation Army Navy
FEBA	Forward Edge of the Battle Area
<u>FBIS/China</u>	Foreign Broadcast Information Service, <u>Daily Report: China</u>
GNP	Gross National Product
<u>Hongqi</u>	<u>Red Flag</u>
ICBM	Intercontinental Ballistic Missile
IRBM	Intermediate Range Ballistic Missile
<u>Jiefangjun Bao</u>	<u>Liberation Army Daily</u>
<u>Jiefangjun Huabao</u>	<u>Liberation Army Pictorial</u>
KMT	Kuomintang
LSM	Medium Amphibious Assault Landing Ship
LST	Amphibious Vehicle Landing Ship
MIRV	Multiple Independently Targetable Reentry Vehicle
MRBM	Medium Range Ballistic Missile
NASA	National Aeronautic and Space Administration
NATO	North Atlantic Treaty Organization
NCO	Non-Commissioned Officer
NPC	National People's Congress
OECD	Organization for Cooperation and Development
PLA	People's Liberation Army
PRC	People's Republic of China
<u>Renmin Ribao</u>	<u>People's Daily</u>
SALT	Strategic Arms Limitation Talks
SAM	Surface-to-Air Missile
SLBM	Submarine Launched Ballistic Missile
SSBN	Nuclear Powered Ballistic Missile Submarine
<u>Xiandai Junshi</u>	<u>Contemporary Military Affairs (CONMILIT)</u>



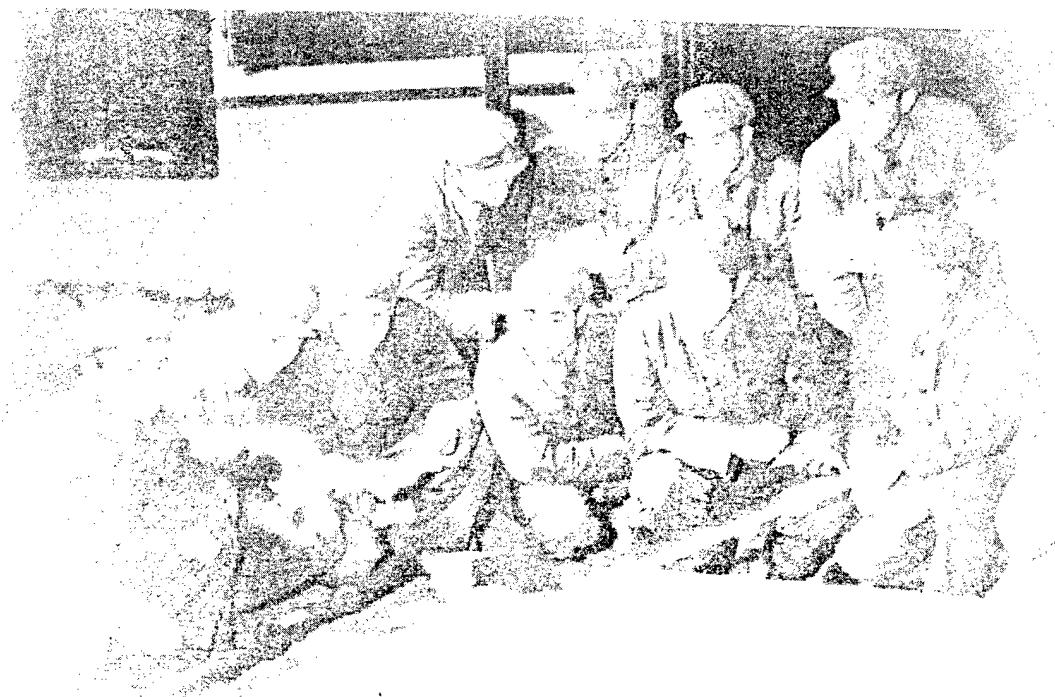
Map of China's Military Regions

A SELECTIVE, ANNOTATED BIBLIOGRAPHY ON THE  
CHINESE PEOPLE'S LIBERATION ARMY

1. GENERAL



**New Uniforms**



**Sand Table Exercise**



Army Commander Li Lianghui



**Cold Weather Duty**

a. Monographs

Allen, Richard V.; Feulner, Edwin J. Jr.; Scully, William L.; Winrod, W. Bruce; Gayner, Jeffrey B.; Hicks, Guy M.; and Pines, Burton Y. "The China Card: Ace or Deuce?" Taipei: Compilation Committee Kuang Lu Publishing Service, 1983. 22 pp.

In a Heritage Foundation Asian Studies Center pamphlet, a section entitled "Myth 1," questions the assumption that the CPLA is an effective counter-weight to Soviet Forces in Asia. The CPLA, a weak organization, is plagued with internal conflicts, uncertain military doctrine, and poor strategic and tactical communications. The military suffers from a lack of funds and a low priority in the modernization scheme. China's nuclear forces have only a minimum deterrent, and its armed forces--vis-a-vis the Soviets in wartime, are at a distinct disadvantage.

Also see: "The China Card: Ace or Deuce?" Asian Outlook (Taipei), vol. 18, no. 3, March 1983, pp. 10-17. DS1.A47416

"China: Facts and Figures--The Armed Forces." Beijing: Foreign Languages Press, November 1982. 4 pp.

Pamphlet discusses the CPLA's organization, history, political work, military training, system of military service, and the militia. Notes that special emphasis is put on training officers and technicians above the platoon level and that training differs, according to needs, in the ground, naval, and air forces. Troops are divided into two training categories: (1) those trained on a year-round basis; and (2) those that receive military and political training for 6 months and are charged with other tasks the remainder of the time.

Deng Xiaoping. "Army Needs Consolidation." In Deng Xiaoping Wenxuan, 1975-1982 [Selected Works of Deng Xiaoping, 1975-1982]. Beijing: People's Publishing House, 1983. 393 pp. In Chinese.

In a speech delivered at a meeting of General Staff Department cadres on 25 January 1975, Deng stated that the CPLA had lost numerous fine traditions and had become bloated, and needed to be reorganized and reduced in size. The General Staff, Political, and Logistics Departments must be consolidated. We must strengthen party spirit, eliminate factionalism, strengthen discipline, and improve work efficiency. The General Staff Department must act in accordance with the military line and principles for building the armed forces formulated by Mao Zedong, and perform well as a staff to the army's commander in chief, Mao Zedong.

Also see: China Report: Political, Sociological and Military Affairs no. 468, Selected Works of Deng Xiaoping, JPRS 84651, 31 October 1983, 304 pp.

Deng Xiaoping. "The Army Should Attach Strategic Importance to Education and Training." in Deng Xiaoping Wenxuan, 1975-1982 [Selected Works of Deng Xiaoping, 1975-1982]. Beijing: People's Publishing House, 1983. 393 pp. In Chinese.

In a speech delivered at a meeting of the Military Commission of the Party Central Committee on 23 August 1977, Deng said the army should attach

strategic importance to a program of education and training. The armed forces themselves should encourage hard study and military unit training. Schools should be operated to solve the problem of inadequacies of our cadres at every level to command modern warfare. More schools for political training should be set up and special technical schools for all branches of services should be revived. Schools should raise standards and increase the capabilities of the cadre corps, and make it somewhat younger. Students in high level schools (military and political colleges) should be mostly regimental cadres.

Also see: China Report: Political, Sociological and Military Affairs no. 468, Selected Works of Deng Xiaoping, JPRS 84651, 31 October 1983, 304 pp.

Deng Xiaoping. "Build a Powerful, Modern, and Regular Revolutionary Army." In Deng Xiaoping Wenzuan, 1975-1982 [Selected Works of Deng Xiaoping, 1975-1982]. Beijing: People's Publishing House, 1983. 393 pp. In Chinese.

In a speech delivered at a review of troops participating in the military exercises at Zhangjiakou on 19 September 1981, Deng declared that it is necessary to build our army into a powerful, modern, and regular revolutionary army. We must adhere to the four basic principles and strengthen ideological and political work. We must, on the basis of constantly improving our national economy, improve our weaponry, and speed up the modernization of our national defense. We must establish close ties between the army and the government and between the army and the people. We must enhance military and political training, further improve the military and political quality of our troops, and strive to raise the ability of various armed services in fighting in coordination under modern conditions.

Also see: China Report: Political, Sociological and Military Affairs No. 468, Selected Works of Deng Xiaoping, JPRS 84651, 31 October 1983, 304 pp.

Deng Xiaoping. "On Consolidation of Enterprises in the National Defense Industry." In Deng Xiaoping Wenzuan, 1975-1982 [Selected Works of Deng Xiaoping, 1975-1982]. Beijing: People's Publishing House, 1983. 393 pp. In Chinese.

In a speech delivered at a meeting of major national defense industry enterprises on 3 August 1975, Deng laid down several guidelines. First, leading bodies that dare to lead must be established; people of ability should be selected and trained well. Second, insisting on quality control is a very important matter, particularly for military ordnance. Comrades in charge of national defense industries should take a firm hold of research work. A large number of military ordnance items cannot be produced regularly because technology is not up to standard. Third, it is necessary to be concerned about the livelihood of the masses.

Also see: China Report: Political, Sociological and Military Affairs no. 468, Selected Works of Deng Xiaoping, JPRS 84651, 31 October 1983, 304 pp.

Deng Xiaoping. "On Opposing Erroneous Tendencies." In Deng Xiaoping Wenxuan, 1975-1982 [Selected Works of Deng Xiaoping, 1975-1982]. Beijing: People's Publishing House, 1983. 393 pp. In Chinese.

Relates the main points of a talk with General Political Department leaders on 27 March 1981. It is necessary to strengthen propaganda and education on adhering to the four basic principles. It is also necessary to criticize both the "leftist" and rightist erroneous ideologies. Ideological problems in the army must be solved in a realistic way. We must not ignore the "leftist" influence in the army. The army should be drilled in the "four haves," the "three stesses," and the "two fear nots." It is necessary to criticize the film script "Unrequited Love."

Also see: China Report: Political, Sociological and Military Affairs No. 468, Selected Works of Deng Xiaoping, JPRS 84651, 31 October 1983, 304 pp.

Deng Xiaoping. "Speech at a Meeting of the Military Commission of the CCP Central Committee." In Deng Xiaoping Wenxuan, 1975-1982 [Selected Works of Deng Xiaoping, 1975-1982]. Beijing: People's Publishing House, 1983. 393 pp. In Chinese.

In a speech at a meeting of the CCP Military Commission on 4 July 1982, Deng declared that in the reform of the organizational structure, the party and government have started off first, and the army is a bit behind. The Military Commission and various general departments must be simplified in the future. In short, apart from opposing bureaucracy and eliminating such defects as overlapping structures, overstaffing, and low work efficiency, the important thing in system reform is selecting qualified people.

Also see: China Report: Political, Sociological and Military Affairs No. 468, Selected Works of Deng Xiaoping, JPRS 84651, 31 October 1983. 304 pp.

Deng Xiaoping. "Speech at the All-Army Political Work Conference." In Deng Xiaoping Wenxuan, 1975-1982 [Selected Works of Deng Xiaoping, 1975-1982]. Beijing: People's Publishing House, 1983. 393 pp. In Chinese.

In a speech delivered at the All-Army Political Work Conference on 2 June 1978, Deng stated that we must seek truth from facts, proceeding from reality and integrating theory with practice; and study and solve the problem of how to restore and carry forward the fine traditions in political work and to improve our army's combat strength under the new historical conditions. Without destruction (criticism of the "Gang of Four" and Lin Biao) there is no construction (learning Mao Zedong Thought accurately and restoring and developing the fine traditions and work style of our Party and our army in the new historical conditions). Cadres, especially senior cadres, must play an exemplary role for the rank and file to follow.

Also see: China Report: Political, Sociological and Military Affairs No. 468, Selected Works of Deng Xiaoping, JPRS 84651, 31 October 1983. 304 pp.

Deng Xiaoping, "Speech at the Plenary Session of the Central Military Commission." In Deng Xiaoping Wenxuan, 1975-1982 [Selected Works of Deng Xiaoping, 1975-1982]. Beijing: People's Publishing House, 1983. 393 pp. In Chinese.

In a speech delivered at the Plenary Session of the Central Military Commission on 28 December 1977, Deng stipulated that the campaign of criticizing the "Gang of Four" and other "bad elements" in the armed forces has been uneven. Overstaffing is still a serious problem. Ten or 20 years of peace would be advantageous for modernizing the armed forces, but we should be prepared to fight a modern war now. The armed forces should be run as a large school, so that demobilized soldiers and cadres can play a better work role in civilian life. Discipline is essential and military cadres must obey commands. In stressing unity we must implement the party's principles of democratic centralism.

Also see: China Report: Political, Sociological and Military Affairs No. 468, Selected Works of Deng Xiaoping, JPRS 84651, 31 October 1983. 304 pp.

Deng Xiaoping. "Streamline the Army to Raise Its Combat Effectiveness." In Deng Xiaoping Wenxuan, 1975-1982 [Selected Works of Deng Xiaoping, 1975-1982]. Beijing: People's Publishing House, 1983. 393 pp. In Chinese.

In a speech delivered at an enlarged meeting of the Standing Committee of the CCP Military Commission on 12 March 1980, Deng stated that "cutting the fat" is required to advance the four modernizations, to streamline the army, and to raise combat effectiveness. Streamlining is aimed at reducing unnecessary noncombatant personnel, command organizations, and command personnel. A retirement system should be established. From platoon leaders upward, military officers should go through training in military academies and schools. The promotion of officers should also be systematized. It is necessary for all military and political personnel to participate in the political and ideological work in the army.

Also see: China Report: Political, Sociological and Military Affairs No. 468, Selected Works of Deng Xiaoping, JPRS 84651, 31 October 1983. 304 pp.

Deng Xiaoping. "Tasks for Consolidating the Army." In Deng Xiaoping Wenxuan, 1975-1982 [Selected Works of Deng Xiaoping, 1975-1982]. Beijing: People's Publishing House, 1983. 393 pp. In Chinese.

In a speech delivered at an enlarged meeting of the CCP Military Commission on 14 July 1975, Deng said there are currently five problems in army building which should be rectified: overstaffing, laxity (manifested as factionalism and poor organizational discipline), arrogance, luxury, and indolence. The Military Commission has two tasks: consolidation of the army and improving readiness to fight a war (with attention to

organization, equipment, and strategy). Work is also needed in reassigning and switching cadres; to stay in one place too long is not good.

Also see: China Report: Political, Sociological and Military Affairs No. 468, Selected Works of Deng Xiaoping, JPRS 84651, 31 October 1983. 304 pp.

Dreyer, June Teufel. "China's Military Power in the 1980's." In China Briefing, 1982. Edited by Richard C. Bush. Boulder, CO: Westview Press, 1982. 150 pp. Illustrations.

The CPLA, numerically superior but technologically weak, is best suited to the defense of China. Mao Zedong's military theories, especially people's war, are still the cornerstone of Chinese doctrine, but have been expanded by the allies of Deng Xiaoping. Current Chinese strategy aims to counter a Soviet invasion as close to the border as possible. China's ability to counter a Soviet attack, however, is not impressive. China is more likely to get involved in a limited conflict to the south and to the east, but CPLA performance against Vietnam showed deficiencies. Obstacles to military modernization include conflicts between civilian and military leaders, bad civilian-military relations, and disagreements within the CPLA itself on how to achieve modernization.

Dreyer, June Teufel. "The Chinese Militia." In Communist Armies in Politics. Edited by Jonathan R. Adelman. Boulder, CO: Westview Press, 1982. 225 pp. Index. JF195.C5C65 1982

The Chinese credit the militia with an important part in achieving victory in the War of Liberation and an important role in the strategy of people's war. These roles provided the militia with its reason for being after 1949, but did not adequately define its function in society and relationship with both the Party and the CPLA. As a result, the militia has been a source of controversy, and disagreements have centered around the issues of command and control, the proper mix of civilian and military functions, and the optimum size.

Godwin, Paul H.B. The Chinese Defense Establishment: Continuity and Change in the 1980s. Boulder, CO: Westview Press, 1983. x. 197 pp. Index. Illustrations. UA835.C449 1983

Examines China's defense establishment in the 1980s in light of the decision to align Beijing with the West against the USSR and to revitalize the CPLA. Part one contains articles by Jonathan D. Pollack on national security policy and by Paul H.B. Godwin on the revision of the people's war strategy. Part two deals with defense industries; part three discusses command, management, and education in the CPLA; and part four examines the militia. Includes two tables on Chinese interest in foreign weapons systems.

Jencks, Harlan W. From Muskets to Missiles: Politics and Professionalism in the Chinese Army, 1945-1981. Boulder, CO: Westview Press, 1982. 322 pp. Tables. Index. Illustrations. UA835.J46

Provides a comprehensive analysis of civil-military relations in China by focusing on professionalization in the CPLA officer corps. Traces the development of the CPLA, with emphasis on the influences--events, personalities, Maoist theory--which have helped or hindered professionalization. Examines military structure and function, politics, and technology in 1975-1981, again focusing on the low and middle ranks of the officer corps. Contends that Chinese officers, especially below the corps level, are strongly disinclined to political involvement. Includes extensive tables and appendixes on weapons and equipment, organization, troop strengths, and maps of military regions and districts.

Joffe, Ellis. "The Military as a Political Actor in China." In Soldiers, Peasants, and Bureaucrats: Civil-Military Relations in Communist and Modernizing Societies. Edited by Roman Kokowica and Andrezej Korbonksi. London: George Allen & Unwin, 1982. 340 pp. Illustrations. Index. JF195.C5 S63

Chapter 6 assesses the shifting role of the Chinese military as a political actor and views the "whole process of military involvement in political affairs." Joffe concludes that "While the military leadership remains a major force in the formulation of national policy, the army has increasingly reverted to its military role. . . . The political role of the military is thus contingent above all upon the state of national politics."

Kaplan, Frederic M., and Sabin, Julian M., eds. Encyclopedia of China Today. New York: Eurasia Press, 1982. 446 pp. Illustrations. Index. DS705.E54

Section on the CPLA discusses military modernization efforts since 1950, CPLA organization and role in society, and military strategy and armaments. Emphasizes weapons backwardness and states that apart from the nuclear program the CPLA has not significantly improved in recent years. Includes organizational chart and black and white photographs of soldiers and airplanes.

Mathias, James, Managing Ed.; Creamer, Thomas and Hixson, Sandra, Compilers. Chinese Dictionaries: An Extensive Bibliography of Dictionaries in Chinese and Other Languages. Westport, CT: Greenwood Press, 1982. xvi. 446 pp. Indexes. Appendix. Z3108.L5C483 1982

Bibliography, compiled and edited by the Chinese-English Translation Assistance (CETA) Group, organizes entries according to general dictionary titles and specialized dictionary titles subdivided into subject areas. Subject areas include military dictionaries, for which there are 33 entries. Dictionaries also are listed under subject headings of aeronautics, astronautics/rocket engineering, maritime/navigation, nuclear energy, scientific and technical, and telecommunications.

New China News Photos Company. China Official Annual Report 1982/83. Hong Kong: Kingsway International Publications Ltd., 1982. xx. 939 pp. Index. Maps. Tables. Photographs.

Headings for the section on the military are: "Introduction to the PLA;" "Political and Ideological Work;" "Support the Army and Cherish the People;" "Commendation;" "National Defense: Technology and Industry;" "Retirement;" and "Inter-military Exchangings." The members of the CCP Military Commission are noted as are the commanders of the CPLA "Military Area Command." Black and white photographs of various aspects of the military are interspersed among the sections.

Pollack, Jonathan D. The Sino-Soviet Rivalry and Chinese Security Debate. Santa Monica: Rand Corporation, October 1982. xi. 112 pp. E183.8.C5P57

This study analyzes Chinese security calculations with regard to both the Soviet threat to China and China's evolving relationship with the United States. Section 2, "Chinese Security Strategy in the 1980's," examines three issues in Chinese security planning: the containment of Soviet power, the question of defense versus development, and the modernization of military power. Discusses the extent to which perceptions of the Soviet threat influence economic development strategy and military modernization.

Research Institute for Peace and Security. Asian Security 1982. Tokyo: Nikkei Business Publishing Co. Ltd. 1982. iii. 183 pp. DS35.A864 1982

Annual report covers 1981 events, though an opening essay deals with developments up to press time. The military affairs section on China reviews defense expenditure, military reorganization, strategy and new weapons, military exercises, Deng Xiaoping and the military, and the Sino-US military relationship. A table and a map are included in this brief section; the former on China's national budget and defense expenditure, the latter on the location of China's military exercises and international conflicts.

Research Institute for Peace and Security. Asian Security 1983. Tokyo: Nikkei Business Publishing Co. Ltd. 1983. 272 pp. DS35.A864 1983

Annual report covers 1982 events, though an opening essay deals with developments up to press time. The military affairs section on China reviews military reorganization and leadership shuffles, defense expenditures, manpower reduction, restoration of ranks, and weapons developments. A table of national budget and defense expenditures is included.

Roberts, Thomas C. "The Chinese People's Militia and the Doctrine of People's War." Ph.D. dissertation, The George Washington University, Washington, D.C., 1982. 180 pp. DA8301035

Important insights into contemporary Chinese defense strategy and doctrine can be gained from examining Chinese militia policy and developments within the militia itself. As the militia is a key instrument of people's war (the cornerstone of Chinese defense policy since 1949), a shift away from

people's war in Chinese defense planning should be reflected in militia policy. China has chosen to increase the combat effectiveness of the militia as an alternative to military modernization. This decision has elevated the armed militia to the status of a de facto arm of the CPLA.

Roberts, Thomas C. The Chinese People's Militia and the Doctrine of People's War. Washington, D.C.: National Defense University Press, 1983. 146 pp. Illustrations. UA838.M5R63 1983

Describes militia organization, peacetime and combat roles, and relationship to the CPLA. Examines the way in which China's defensive strategy and the militia's role in that strategy have been influenced by the military modernization program since 1977. Concludes that the concept of people's war has not died and that the militia--reorganized and strengthened--has been brought under direct control of the CPLA to a degree unprecedented since 1949.

Saich, Tony. "The People's Liberation Army." In China: Politics and Government. New York: St. Martin's Press, 1981. 265 pp. xiii. Illustrations. JQ1510.S24

Chapter 7 outlines CPLA organization and the role of the militia. Discusses the role of the CPLA in Chinese political life since 1949, with emphasis on the purge of Peng Dehuai and Lin Biao's ascendancy and fall. Stresses divisions within the CPLA which prevented the military from acting as a united force in Chinese politics. Discusses the subordination of military to economic priorities in the four modernizations, and the direction of military modernization.

Saywell, William G. and Johnston, Iain. Chinese Defence Doctrine and Foreign Policy: Options for the Future. University of Toronto-York University, Canada and Pacific Programme, Working Paper No. 11, 1982. 80 pp.

China appears to be moving from a people's war strategy to a forward base strategy as it changes its perception of its own regional role in defense and foreign affairs. The expansion of foreign trade, increased interest in food and energy resources in Asia, and the perceived threat from the Soviet Union have led the CPLA to reevaluate its military doctrine. A move to a forward base strategy would enable the CPLA to expand its options on the ground, at sea, and in nuclear strategy. The flexibility of such a strategy enables the expansion of security concerns and commitments as perceived national security interests broaden.

Segal, Gerald. The Soviet "Threat" at China's Gates. London: Institute for the Study of Conflict, 1983. 22 pp.

Discusses five scenarios for meeting the Soviet threat to China: (1) the threat of general invasion met by the threat of people's war; (2) establishment of puppet regimes along China's western borders versus the calculation that the Soviet Union would not risk such a scenario; (3) an invasion of Manchuria met by positional defensive war by the CPLA; (4) naval pressure offset by naval modernization and a more maritimist naval strategy; and (5) the threat of escalation domination in nuclear war met by improved nuclear capabilities.

Sutter, Robert G. The China Quandary: Domestic Determinants of US China Policy, 1972-1982. Boulder, CO: Westview Press, 1983. xi. 194 pp. Index. E183.8.C5S878 1983.

Chapter 6, "Debate Over US Military Sales to China, 1980-1981," discusses the debate on weapons and weapons-technology related sales to China that slowed the development of administration China policy in 1980 and 1981. Analyzes the parameters of the debate, different strategic assumptions and schools of thought on the implications of such sales, and the perceived advantages and disadvantages of military sales to China.

Sutter, Robert G. "US-China Military Ties: Implications for The United States." In US-Asian Relations: The National Security Paradox. Edited by James C. Hsiung. New York: Praeger, 1983. ix. 210 pp. Index. UA23.U15 1983

Traces the development of US-China military ties and discusses the strategic assumptions, and the advantages and disadvantages of upgrading the relationship, including arms transfers. Trends in the US-USSR-China triangle appear to support increased Sino-American military ties. Arms sales to China could backfire unless the United States more clearly defines its objectives in a way that reassures American friends in Asia and the Soviet Union and her allies. Refusal to sell arms to China, however, might set back Sino-American relations if expectations were raised and not met.

Ting, William Pang-yu. "The Chinese Army." In Communist Armies in Politics. Edited by Jonathan R. Adelman. Boulder, CO: Westview Press, 1982. 225 pp. Index. JF195.C5C65 1982

Chinese civil-military relations can best be described as a system that shares the same personnel pool, had a symbiotic existence before 1949, and oscillated between tension and cooperation after 1949. During crisis periods, especially those precipitated by radicals (such as the Great Leap Forward), civilian-military and intramilitary conflicts often occurred. During such crises the military sector of the civil-military elite often supported a conservative coalition. The new civil-military tension over military modernization involves policy disagreements between two competing moderate elite groups and may be resolved by bureaucratic bargaining and coalition politics. Thus civil-military relationships may be entering a new era in the 1980s.

US Arms Control and Disarmament Agency. World Military Expenditures and Arms Transfers, 1970-1979. Washington, D.C.: Government Printing Office, 1982. iv. 134 pp. Tables. JX1974.A1U52

Provides military expenditure and arms transfer statistics worldwide from 1970 to 1979. China is included in tables listing (1) military expenditures, armed forces, GNP, central government expenditures, and population; (2) value of arms transfers and total imports and exports; (3) value of arms transfers, 1975-79, by major supplier and recipient country; and (4) number of arms delivered, 1975-79, by selected supplier, recipient developing region, and major weapon type.

US Arms Control and Disarmament Agency. World Military Expenditures and Arms Transfers, 1971-1980. Washington, D.C.: Government Printing Office, 1983. iii. 129 pp. JX1974.A1U52

Provides military expenditure and arms transfer statistics worldwide from 1971 to 1980. China is included in tables listing (1) military expenditures, armed forces, GNP, central government expenditures, and population; (2) value of arms transfers and total imports and exports; (3) value of arms transfers, 1976-80, by major supplier and recipient country; and (4) number of arms delivered, 1976-80, by selected supplier, recipient developing region, and major weapon type.

US Congress. House of Representatives. Committee on Armed Services. Report of the Delegation to East Asia of the Committee on Armed Services, House of Representatives. 98th Congress, 1st Session. Washington, D.C.: Government Printing Office, 1983. iii. 18 pp. DS518.8R46

Reports on Committee's delegation to South Korea, China, and Thailand. In China the delegation was hosted by the Chinese People's Institute of Foreign Affairs and met with Wu Xiuquan, Chairman, Beijing Institute for International Strategic Studies and with State Councillor Ji Pengfei. The discussions with Wu centered on the regional military balance, technology transfer and arms sales, and Chinese defense policy. The discussion with Ji focussed on Taiwan and technology transfer.

US Congress. House of Representatives. Committee on Science and Technology. Background Readings on Science, Technology and Energy R&D in Japan and China. 97th Congress, 1st Session. Washington, D.C.: Government Printing Office, 1981. xii. 499 pp. Illustrations. Q127.J3B3

Section on China's space program discusses China's space policy and developments--launch vehicles, scientific research satellites, the future of space science, remote sensing, space electronics, and missile electronic systems. Photographs accompany the text.

US Congress. Joint Economic Committee. Subcommittee on International Trade, Finance, and Security Economics. Allocation of Resources in the Soviet Union and China - 1982. Part 8. 97th Congress, 2d Session. Washington, D.C.: Government Printing Office, 1983. iv. 278 pp. KF25.E267 1982

Sanitized testimony from hearings on 29 June and 1 December 1982. Information for 1977-1982 is provided on Chinese forces on the Soviet border--ground forces and combat aircraft, and for estimates of Chinese defense spending. A section on China's military economic trends covers military expenditures, military weapons and equipment production, military aid, and technology acquisition. Tables provide data on China's 1977-81 army materiel production, naval ship construction, aircraft and missile production, and the major items of equipment delivered--ground, naval and air. A fifth table shows Chinese military deliveries from 1955 to 1981--to the Third World, Near East and Asia, and sub-Saharan Africa.

US Congress. Senate. Committee on Foreign Relations. The Implications of US-China Military Cooperation; A Workshop Sponsored by the Committee on Foreign Relations, United States Senate and the Congressional Research Service, Library of Congress. 97th Congress, 1st Session. Washington, D.C.: Government Printing Office, 1982. 169 pp. E183.8.C5I46 1981

This October 1981 workshop on US-China military cooperation brought together 12 experts of differing backgrounds and points of view. Four discussed China's military capabilities, four looked at possible scenarios of US-China military cooperation, and the remaining four assessed the implications of US-China military cooperation for broader US foreign policy interests. There was general agreement among the participants endorsing a US policy to sell carefully selected weapons and equipment to China on a limited basis. There was also near unanimity among the participants that the United States must be extremely wary in developing extensive military ties with China.

Vohra, Am. The Military Threat in the Nineteen Eighties: Report of a Seminar. New Delhi: United Service Institution of India, 1981. 24 pp.

Report summarizes a United Service Institution of India seminar on threats to India in the 1980s. Although relations with China have been somewhat relaxed, and China is preoccupied with political power struggles and modernization, the increased military potential in Tibet must be noted. Belligerency appears unlikely in the 1980s, but the unresolved boundary issue and tensions caused by superpower rivalry might lead to involvement in a border insurgency or a somewhat larger conflict.

White, Yolanda Simmons. "The New Arms Control Mindedness of the Chinese." Ph.D. dissertation, Yale University, 1982. 265 pp. DAI8221765

White says China's attitude toward arms control has become increasingly positive in the post-Mao period. Hypothesizes that the reasons for China's changed behaviour are: fear of the USSR; the US connection; resource allocation and modernization priorities; and the drive to become a major power being a catalyst for a more positive and active arms control stance. Concludes that Sino-US relations and China's drive to be a major power have had more influence on arms control than the other two reasons. Presents China's record in the UN as the main evidence of its behavior and suggests that China may want to use arms control agreements to facilitate efforts to curb defense spending.

Wright, Baron. Index of Soviet and Chinese Military Affairs in Annual US Defense Department Reports 1969-1983. Boston: Institute for Defense and Disarmament Studies, 1983. 74 pp. UF505.S65I45 1969/83

Indexes information on Soviet, Chinese, Cuban, Nicaraguan, North Korean, and Vietnamese military affairs contained in three US Defense Department publications (the annual Report of the Secretary of Defense to Congress, the annual Joint Chiefs of Staff US Military Posture, and Soviet Military Power) for the years 1969-83. Contains listings of Chinese subjects and weapons indexed, followed by the index itself.

Yearbook of Chinese Communism 1983-1984. Taipei: Institute for the Study of Chinese Communist Problems, 1984. No pagination. In Chinese.

This Taiwan survey of China from July 1982 to December 1983 includes a comprehensive essay on developments in the CPLA, selected military documents, personnel charts, and a chronology of military affairs.

Yu, George T. "Chinese Arms Transfers to Africa." In Arms for Africa: Military Assistance and Foreign Policy in the Developing World. Edited by Bruce E. Arlinghaus. Lexington, MA: Lexington Books, 1983. 233 pp. xiv. Illustrations. HD9743.A4382A75

Analyzes China's Africa policy and then examines the extent and level of Chinese arms exports to Africa. Presents a case study of Chinese arms transfers to Tanzania. Concludes that political influence and leverage have been China's major foreign policy objectives in Africa and that arms transfers have served as a useful but marginal foreign policy instrument.

b. Serials

"American Report Forecasts Self-Sufficiency for China." Asian Defence Journal (Kuala Lumpur), November 1982, p. 95. UA830.A8

An unidentified report published by Frost and Sullivan predicts that although China is expected to spend more than \$51 billion for defense from 1981 to 1986, the bulk of its hardware will be produced domestically.

An Zhiguo. "Notes From the Editors--National Defence." Beijing Review, vol. 24, no. 28, 13 July 1981, p. 3. DS701.P42

The readjustment of China's national economy and reduction in government outlay includes the curtailing of military expenditures. The Soviet threat to China remains and the Chinese people always maintain high vigilance toward the USSR. The traditional method of people's war is used to deal with hegemonists. "Although we are poorly equipped, we do not worry because we know sophisticated weapons alone cannot solve all problems."

"Arms Transfer Tables." Strategy Week (Washington, D.C.), vol. vii, no. 15, 20-26 April 1981, p. 8.

Lists China's January 1981 purchase of an electronics system from the United Kingdom for \$334,500. The transfer is for testing and ancillary equipment for opto-electronic systems (MEL).

"Asia: China Creates New Police Force." Defense & Foreign Affairs Weekly (Washington, D.C.), vol. ix, no. 15, 18-24 April 1983, p. 4.

Reports the establishment of the People's Armed Police Force, which will take over duties from CPLA forces charged with internal security. The Beijing unit of the new force includes former armed police, border police, fire brigades, and the former CPLA Guard Force. A mix of volunteers and conscripts, members will enjoy the same treatment as army personnel.

Also see: "New Life for Dead Wood." Far Eastern Economic Review (Hong Kong), 31 March 1983, p. 11, HC411.F18, which reports the People's Armed Police Force is inducting large numbers of CPLA officers and demobilized soldiers as a way of reducing the size of the CPLA; Chow Ching-Wen. "China Establishes Armed Police General Headquarters." The Peking Informers (Hong Kong), vol. xxxxvi, no. 10, 16 May 1983, pp. 5-6, which gives brief biographical notes on the commander, political commissar, and deputy political commissar of the new force.

"Asia: Chinese Defense Industry Output Up." Defense & Foreign Affairs Weekly (Washington, D.C.), vol. ix, no. 32, 15-21 August 1983, p. 2.

Reports that for the first 6 months of 1983, the Chinese Commission on Science, Technology and Industry for National Defense had exceeded the industrial output value for 1982 by 17.4 percent. For the first 6 months of 1983, 57.2 percent of industrial output had been measured. China has successfully conducted several experiments with strategic weapons and space technology and has continued the research and production of conventional weapons. Minister of National Defense Zhang Aiping said China should try to be independent of outside imports for new defense equipment and future

needs should be filled by defense manufacturing industries capable of handling orders.

"Asia: PRC Modifies Defense Spending." Strategy Week (Washington, D.C.), vol. vii, no. 4, 2-8 February 1981, p. 5.

Reports that China's reduction in defense spending for FY 1981 is expected to be about \$650 million--a modification of its \$1.4 billion defense budget. Length of service in the CPLA will be cut from 3 to 2 years as a way to reduce spending. There have also been indications that the CPLA Engineering Corps will be transferred to civilian status.

"Asia: ROC Leaks Claimed PRC Defense Document." Strategy Week (Washington, D.C.), vol. vii., no. 8, 2-8 March 1981, p. 3.

China Post (Taipei) has published a secret document purporting to be a report on problems in the Chinese military prepared in October 1980 for Deng Xiaoping. The document, an evaluation of the Chinese defense posture, says the air force was so thoroughly damaged in the Gang of Four period that it was in no shape to operate in the February 1979 war with Vietnam. There were also claims of below normal combat strength and widespread insubordination in the military.

"'August 1' Army Day." Beijing Review, vol. 25, no. 32, 9 August 1982, pp. 5-6. DS701.P42.

At a reception marking the 55th anniversary of the founding of the CPLA, Minister of National Defense Geng Biao said the Chinese Army should step up its efforts to become a modernized regular military force in the present new period. In a Jiefangjun Bao article, Secretary General of the Party Military Commission Yang Shangkun stressed the importance of mastering modern scientific, cultural, and technical knowledge and that the trial of strength in war is not only between the number of troops, but more importantly, is reflected in the degree of modernization of equipment and the ability to use such equipment.

Berent, Mark E. "Dateline Washington: People's Republic of China Fall Military Manoeuvres." Asian Defence Journal (Kuala Lumpur), December 1981, p. 67. UA830.A8

US defense analysts believe that the reasons for the CPLA's large military exercise in the fall of 1981 include warning the USSR, increasing cross training and armed forces morale, and demonstrating to the West that, though the CPLA is hampered by outdated equipment, it is professional and worthy of receiving new weapons.

Berent, Mark E. "Dateline Washington: PLA Outmoded." Asian Defence Journal (Kuala Lumpur), January 1982, p. 50. UA830.A8

China is looking to the United States to help update the "hopelessly outdated" CPLA equipment. American concerns about helping the CPLA include the extension of credit to China, the effectiveness of the CPLA against the Soviet Union, and the potential threats to Taiwan and China's Asian neighbors.

Berent, Mark E. "Dateline Washington: US TV Visits PLA." Asian Defence Journal (Kuala Lumpur), June 1982, p. 101. UA830.A8

Describes a 20-minute CBS television report on the CPLA which stressed the antiquated military equipment and tactics, and dual decisionmaking by military commanders and political commissars. Notes that reforms since Mao's demise have made military service less attractive and military leaders unhappy.

Berney, Karen. "Doing Business With China's Defense Industries." The China Business Review (Washington, D.C.), vol. 8, no. 3, May-June 1981, pp. 23-25. HF3128.U58

A tighter civilian rein on the CPLA has forced China's arms manufacturers to increase substantially production of civilian goods. Most of the machine building ministries' new customers are foreign firms, which have found that China's defense industries are well run and well equipped, and offer opportunities for future sales, licensing arrangements, and joint ventures. Includes a table of China's machine building industries engaged in military production.

Berney, Karen. "Two Ministries Compete for GM's Favor." The China Business Review (Washington, D.C.), vol. 8, no. 3, May-June 1981, p. 23. HF3128.U58

The General Automotive Bureau (GAB) of the 1st Ministry of Machine Building and the North China Industries Corporation (NORINCO) of the 5th Ministry of Machine Building are competing for a General Motors licensing contract for modern engine and automatic transmission manufacture. The GAB would use the technology for civilian applications, while NORINCO would use the technology for CPLA high-performance recovery vehicles.

Bonavia, David. "Affair With An Old Love." Far Eastern Economic Review (Hong Kong), vol. 118, no. 48, 26 November 1982, pp. 13-14. HC411.F18

Reports on Wu Xueqian replacing Huang Hua as Foreign Minister and Zhang Aiping replacing the ailing Geng Biao as Defense Minister. Zhang is a career soldier and an expert in the military modernization so badly needed by the CPLA. Deng Xiaoping has been reshuffling military region commanders. Opposition to present policies is still evident with the continuing criticism of Zhao Yiya's August 1982 Jiefangjun Bao article denouncing the rightist trend in current policymaking.

Bonavia, David. "The Army Stays the Gun." Far Eastern Economic Review (Hong Kong), vol. 111, no. 4, 16 January 1981, pp. 10-11. HC411.F18

As China's top leaders debate the fate of Jiang Qing and her co-defendants, Deng Xiaoping's problems with the CPLA grow, and Hua Guofeng still refuses to bow out. The CPLA may be the focus of opposition to the death sentence for Jiang Qing as this would allegedly discredit Mao, his policies, and the party. Rumors of bad relations between Deng and several top military commanders abound. Gan Weihan, a senior political commissar, issued a stiff warning to officers that they must obey all party decisions or take the consequences.

Bonavia, David. "Back to School." Far Eastern Economic Review (Hong Kong), vol. 121, no. 38, 22 September 1983, p. 50. HC411.F18

The CPLA has revived the system of military academies in an effort to upgrade military education. Officers under 40 years of age will be expected to raise their educational level to that of a senior middle school or technical college graduate. Twenty military academies will begin 4-year, university-level courses for CPLA officers who will not be promoted unless they have attended such academies. The restoration of the military academies coincides with the publication of the Selected Works of Deng Xiaoping, which stresses professionalism and higher educational standards in the military.

Bonavia, David. "Communes Ploughed Under." Far Eastern Economic Review (Hong Kong), vol. 116, no. 18, 30 April 1982, p. 24. HC411.F18

At its 23d session, the Standing Committee of the 5th National People's Congress presented the new draft constitution. The draft includes a new Central Military Council, which will apparently replace the Party Military Commission and bring the armed forces more closely under government control.

Bonavia, David. "The Crowd Pleaser." Far Eastern Economic Review (Hong Kong), vol. 118, no. 50, 10 December 1982, pp. 14-15. HC411.F18

Discusses China's 1982 constitution adopted at the 5th session of the 5th National People's Congress which demotes the CPLA in both power and prestige. Article 29 delineates the tasks of the armed forces--"to strengthen national defense, resist aggression, defend the motherland, safeguard the peaceful participation in national reconstruction, and work hard to serve the people. The state strengthens the revolutionization, modernization, and regularization of the armed forces in order to increase the national defense capability." The 1978 constitution outlined the CPLA's special role in Chinese society, and implied a mystic unity between the party and the CPLA.

Bonavia, David. "Deng Given a Back Seat." Far Eastern Economic Review (Hong Kong), vol. 115, no. 7, 12 February 1982, pp. 12-13. HC411.F18

Bonavia proclaims [wrongly] that Deng Xiaoping's semi-retirement, disclosed on 6 February 1982, was a bloodless coup backed by the CPLA and senior bureaucrats exasperated with Deng's policies of the past 5 years. This disclosure followed a period of conflict between Deng's group and the CPLA over agricultural reforms, greater cultural freedom, early retirement of cadres, military budget cuts, downgrading of heavy industry, and attacks on corruption in the top ranks. Assesses loyalties and resentments of such top military leaders as Xu Shiyu, Wei Guoqing, Li Desheng, and Yang Dezhi.

Bonavia, David. "Haig Opens Up A Candy Store." Far Eastern Economic Review (Hong Kong), vol. 112, no. 26, 19 June 1981, p. 8. HC411.F18

US Secretary of State Alexander Haig discussed Kampuchea, Afghanistan, Pakistan, and Taiwan with Chinese Foreign Minister Huang Hua on his June 1981 trip to China. Haig announced that if China asked for American arms, sales could be discussed without "munitions list" restrictions but with consultation with Congress and US allies. Haig noted that it is possible that China does not want to buy American arms. Bonavia, however, doubts that China will be able to resist the "candy store" of American arms technology.

Bonavia, David. "The Heroes' Last Stand." Far Eastern Economic Review (Hong Kong), vol. 112, no. 17, 17 April 1981, pp. 17-18. HC411.F18

The CPLA remains the strongest bastion of resistance to Deng Xiaoping's policies. Wide sectors of the military consider his policies as threatening the CPLA's unique sociopolitical and economic role and its hallowed reputation. A new, definitive evaluation of Mao written by veteran commander Huang Kecheng condemns Mao's policies in the last 20 years of his life, but praises him enough to placate his CPLA admirers. Military disenchantment over Deng's policies centers more around agriculture's primacy than around budget cuts and the freeze on heavy industrial development.

Bonavia, David. "Jiang's Last Act: A Cry of Defiance." Far Eastern Economic Review (Hong Kong), vol. 111, no. 6, 30 January 1981, pp. 10-11. HC411.F18

A special court pronounced sentences on the Gang of Four/Lin Biao clique defendants. The general judgment against all defendants stated, among other things, that they "conspired to overthrow the government and sabotage the army, suppressed and persecuted large numbers of cadres, intellectuals, and ordinary people . . ." and "for a time 'smashed' the General Political Department of the Chinese PLA and seized part of the leadership in some military institutions."

Bonavia, David. "A Matter of Face." Far Eastern Economic Review (Hong Kong), vol. 121, no. 30, 28 July 1983, pp. 17-18. HC411.F18

Since the publication of the Selected Works of Deng Xiaoping, the Chinese media have suggested that Deng's thinking is an amplification and clarification of Mao Zedong Thought. However, while Mao saw the CPLA as a paragon of political virtue, Deng considers the military to be a politically troublesome but functional organization. Deng attacked military commanders as indolent in 1975--small wonder that he continues to meet with resistance to his policies from CPLA leadership.

Bonavia, David. "No Talking in the Ranks." Far Eastern Economic Review (Hong Kong), vol. 114, no. 52, 18 December 1981, pp. 26-27. HC411.F18

Says dissent among top CPLA commanders is channeled to the Politburo through Ye Jianying, some regional commanders and political commissars, and CPLA political "supremo" Wei Guoqing. Xu Shiyou, in particular, is rumored to be unhappy at being relieved of the Guangdong Military Region Command and not being named Defense Minister.

Bonavia, David. "Old Game, New Moves." Far Eastern Economic Review (Hong Kong), vol. 120, no. 23, 9 June 1983, pp. 14-15. HC411.F18

The exodus of Chinese citizens from Mongolia is the latest development in the war of nerves between China and the Soviet Union. The USSR is trying to probe for internal divisions in China, especially between the CPLA and the party. The loss to the newly formed People's Armed Police of prestigious duties such as guarding the national flag was a deliberate put-down of the CPLA. This loss of prestige is accompanied by the campaign to regularize the CPLA by stressing education, more specialized military roles, and a smarter appearance.

Bonavia, David. "The PLA in Retreat." Far Eastern Economic Review (Hong Kong), vol. 116, no. 17, 23 April 1982, pp. 15-16. HC411.F18

Reports that the CPLA is going through a period of traumatic change. Early demobilization is causing ill-feeling among the NCOs and officers with no civilian jobs waiting for them. More city youth are being recruited into CPLA ranks as agricultural reforms have made rural recruitment more difficult. The reinstitution of ranks is still up in the air. Participation in the March 1982 spiritual civilization campaign was needed to repair the military's image, though army-civilian relations still need much improvement. Notes the CPLA is retraining the people's militia.

Bonavia, David. "Political Maneuvers." Far Eastern Economic Review (Hong Kong), vol. 114, no. 41, 2 October 1981, pp. 10-11. HC411.F18

Says the late-September 1981 military maneuvers in northern China were mainly political in intent. The exercises emphasized Deng Xiaoping's role as head of the Party Central Military Commission, and rewarded the CPLA for acquiescing to Deng's policies. CPLA morale badly needs rebuilding, and the maneuvers provided the CPLA with "the next best thing to being considered national models of socialist rectitude--an aura Deng has stripped from them."

Bonavia, David. "Seems the PLA Has Got Over Its Morale Crisis." Far Eastern Economic Review (Hong Kong), vol. 113, no. 40, 25 September 1981, pp. 50, 55. HC411.F18

CPLA Chief of Staff Yang Dezhi's reference to the restoration of ranks, and Xinhua's censorship of Yang's comment show that tensions between the CPLA and the party are still considerable. Many officers are disturbed by the de-Maoization campaign, defense budget cuts, demobilization of 400,000 troops at a time of high unemployment, and the new agricultural policies of Deng Xiaoping. There are signs that Deng's group has pulled the CPLA through a crisis of morale; the carrot may be advanced weapons imports, possibly another fight with the Vietnamese, and perhaps the added dignity of ranks.

Bonavia, David. "Stalemate in Peking." Far Eastern Economic Review (Hong Kong), vol. 117, no. 38, 17 September 1982, p. 16. HC411.F18

The 12th Congress of the Chinese Communist Party has resulted in a stalemate between the group of leaders around Deng Xiaoping, and, it is

believed, a significant number of top army commanders. The long promised purge of party ranks has been put off once again. Deng has assumed the post of chairman of the Party Military Commission. Defense Minister Geng Biao and Xu Shiyu have been dropped from the Politburo.

Bonavia, David. "Weed Out The Old." Far Eastern Economic Review (Hong Kong), vol. 116, no. 24, 11 June 1982, pp. 24-25. HC411.F18

Criticism of the CPLA is focussed on the age of many of its commanders, resulting in a campaign to increase the voluntary retirement of aged officers. Military maneuvers have been used to spur the promotion of younger officers. The campaign is complicated, however, by traditional Chinese attitudes such as respect for elders, "face", and the importance of guanxi--mutually advantageous personal links.

Bonavia, David. "Weinberger's Bouquet." Far Eastern Economic Review (Hong Kong), vol. 122, no. 41, 13 October 1983, pp. 18-19. HF411.F18

US Secretary of Defense Caspar Weinberger held talks with Chinese leaders in Beijing, negotiating arms sales and technology transfer, and the forthcoming 1984 visits of President Reagan to China and Premier Zhao Ziyang to the United States. China's shopping list for US arms includes defensive missiles (antiaircraft and antitank), guidance systems, computers, tracking equipment, and communications gear. About 75 percent of China's wish list has been approved; the rest is subject to further detailed talks between US and Chinese military experts.

Bonavia, David. "Will the Gang Rise Again?" Far Eastern Economic Review (Hong Kong), vol. 111, no. 9, 20 February 1981, pp. 36-37. HC411.F18

The Gang of Four trial has neither satisfied the Chinese nation that leftism can never make a comeback nor given any cause for confidence that the party's expressed intention to implement the rule of law is real. Chairman Hua Guofeng remains a problem and Deng Xiaoping hopes to remove Hua to put himself in charge of the Party's Military Commission. The CPLA originally favored Deng's return to power in order to stop Jiang Qing's meddling in military matters, but has been dissatisfied with Deng's moves to cut defense spending and liberalize agricultural policies.

Breeze, Richard. "The Wide, Blue Yonder." Far Eastern Economic Review (Hong Kong), vol. 116, no. 24, 11 June 1982, pp. 21-22, 24-26. HC411.F18

The CPLA Navy has big plans for an ocean-going fleet, but is hampered by a lack of sophisticated technology. In the past 2 years, Chinese flotillas have ventured farther afield than previously. China has three new supply ships, but antiquated antisubmarine warfare and air defense systems and lack of air cover make it difficult for China to fight when far out to sea. The CPLA Navy lacks an aircraft carrier, and air operations are handled by the shore-based naval air force.

"Bringing The Army To Heel." Asiaweek (Hong Kong), vol. 8, no. 42, 22 October 1982, p. 9. DS1.A715

Jiefangjun Bao attacked leftism following the replacement of CPLA chief political commissar Wei Guoqing by Yu Qiuli. The daily's commentaries reflected a reversal of its criticism of "bourgeois liberalization" in an August 1982 article by CPLA propagandist Zhao Yiya. Yu Qiuli lacks strong ties to the military and thus is expected to implement party policies more "objectively." Liu Huaqing replaced Ye Fei as CPLA Navy Commander. Some expect Defense Minister Geng Biao to be replaced soon.

Bullard, Monte R. "The US-China Defense Relationship." Parameters: Journal of the US Army War College (Carlisle Barracks, PA), vol. xiii, no. 1, March 1983, pp. 43-50.

Says the US decision in 1980 to establish a defense relationship with China was influenced by the balance-of-power theory and the joint recognition that a political demarche would both be desirable and provide some sort of security cooperation to balance the Soviet threat. Notes that CPLA leaders realized ". . . very early in the defense modernization process . . . that their ability to absorb technology was extremely limited . . . [but a] confidence in People's War partially explains why PLA leaders feel no sense of urgency in modernizing the PLA."

Burstein, Daniel. "Memories of Friendship Past." Far Eastern Economic Review (Hong Kong), vol. 117, no. 36, 3 September 1982, pp. 42-43. HC411.F18

Describes a visit to Friendship Pass at the Sino-Vietnamese border, where CPLA soldiers are much in evidence. Border tensions have heightened recently, and CPLA officers said that if Vietnamese provocations continue, China will have no choice but to respond.

Chanda, Nayan. "The China Card In Play." Far Eastern Economic Review (Hong Kong), vol. 114, no. 41, 2 October 1981, pp. 10-12. HC411.F18

Liu Huaqing's forthcoming visit to Washington with a long shopping list will test the strength of Sino-American security relations. Beijing is embarking on the buying mission despite Chinese doubts about US sincerity and American uncertainties about its China policy. The controversy within the US foreign policy and defense establishments over the wisdom of arms sales to China is political and symbolic, not military. Those favoring sales point to bolstering China's anti-Soviet posture, consolidating US-China ties and the pragmatic, pro-US leadership in China, and more favorable treatment for American businessmen. Those opposed to sales point to irritating the USSR, creating unrealistic Chinese hopes about the United States, and the instability of the Chinese leadership.

Chanda, Nayan. "Diplomacy At Gunpoint." Far Eastern Economic Review (Hong Kong), vol. 112, no. 23, 29 May 1981, pp. 10-11. HC411.F18

In the past few weeks, cross-border shelling and skirmishing between China and Vietnam has reached a peak and created fears that full-scale fighting will again erupt. Military analysts look on the flare-up more as a

diplomatic maneuver than as the prelude to war. So far there is no evidence of CPLA troop movements to reinforce Chinese border positions.

Chanda, Nayan. "Fueling New Hopes." Far Eastern Economic Review (Hong Kong), vol. 119, no. 9, 3 March 1983, pp. 10-12. HC411.F18

Discusses Soviet Deputy Foreign Minister Mikhail Kapista's visit to Thailand, Soviet influence on Vietnam's Kampuchea policy, and the effects of Sino-Soviet talks on solution of the Kampuchea problem. Suggests that troop reductions on the Sino-Soviet border allow Beijing to slim down the CPLA in numbers and redeploy troops to the Sino-Vietnamese border.

Chang Chen-pang. "Contradiction Between the CCP and the PLA." Issues & Studies (Taipei), vol. xvii, no. 12, December 1982, pp. 3-6. D839.I732

Reports that since the 12th CCP National Congress in September 1982, the contradiction between the CCP and CPLA has become more evident as witnessed by the personnel reshuffle in the CPLA--a step to cut down the anti-Deng Xiaoping force there. Sketches the relationship between the CCP and armed forces since Deng's return to power in 1977. Concludes that Deng will not be able to solve the contradictions between the army and the party and that these contradictions may be a major factor in changing the political situation in China.

Chang Chen-pang. "Structural Changes in the CCPCC Military Commission." Issues & Studies (Taipei), vol. xix, no. 2, February 1983, pp. 1-3. D839.I732

"Although the PLA commanding system is quite complicated, the principle of having the Party command the gun has always been observed." Chang feels the provision for the reinstitution of state chairman in the November 1982 constitution indicates structural reform and the reshuffle of military leaders to consolidate Deng Xiaoping's control over the army. The election of a Central Military Commission to command the armed forces aims to create the impression the army will be under state control. Also notes leadership changes in the CCP Military Commission over the years.

Chao Ran; Hong Jun; Xian Zhong; Zou Yi; and Liu Dong. "The Cradle of National Defense Science and Technology Talent." Jiefangjun Huabao (Beijing), no. 433, July 1983, pp. 6-9. In Chinese.

The CPLA National Defense Science and Technology University is a high-level institution for cultivating national defense scientific and technical talent. The university has nine departments and has produced over 17,000 technically capable personnel. The institution has also undertaken over 700 scientific research missions for various service arms and national defense industry departments. Includes black and white and color photographs of students in classes.

Chen, King C. "China's War Against Vietnam, 1979: A Military Analysis." The Journal of East Asian Affairs (Seoul), vol. iii, no. 1, spring/summer 1983, pp. 233-263. DS501.J64

Analyzes the Chinese military aspect of the Sino-Vietnamese war of 1979: its strategy, objectives, command system, war casualties, and evaluation and implications for the CPLA. Chen notes that inexperience and low morale contributed to the weakness of the Chinese forces. The 16-day war exposed the backward weaponry and outdated men over weaponry strategy employed by the Chinese and led to the realization of the need for military modernization. The Chinese leadership has reevaluated Mao's military thinking and increased efforts for regularization (professionalization) and modernization and made some progress both in weaponry and strategy.

Also see: Chen, King C. China's War Against Vietnam, 1979: A Military Analysis. University of Maryland School of Law, Occasional Papers/Reprints Series in Contemporary Asian Studies, Number 5-1983 (58). Baltimore: University of Maryland School of Law, 1983. 33 pp. Illustrations.

"China." Intelligence Digest (London), 1 December 1983, pp. 2-4. D410.R47

Traces the evolution of China's foreign policy since 1949 and discusses the internal political changes under Deng Xiaoping that may determine China's ability to achieve superpower status. Section on the CPLA discusses Deng's assertion of control over the military through key appointments on the Central Military Commission and in the General Political Department.

"China After Weinberger's Visit." Defense & Foreign Affairs Weekly (Washington, D.C.), vol. ix, no. 39, 3-9 October 1983, p. 4.

Discusses the possible Chinese purchase of US arms and a liberalized technology transfer policy in the wake of US Secretary of Defense Weinberger's trip to China. Also notes that the Chinese still see Taiwan as a major stumbling block to Sino-US relations.

"China Builds Obsolete Weapons." Flight International (London), vol. 120, no. 3777, 26 September 1981, pp. 928-929. TL501.F5

Discusses Chinese weapons production based on a US Defense Intelligence Agency report. Fighters account for 65 percent of aircraft production, but not one new aircraft was put into production between 1975 and 1980. China has had some success in developing ballistic missiles. China recognizes its lack of weapons sophistication, but is hampered by lack of money, unrealistic contract demands, and poor technology assimilation capability.

"China Conducts Military Exercises." China Pictorial (Beijing), no. 12 December 1981, pp. 10-13. DS777.55.C447

Reports that the Beijing Military Region recently held "up-to-date" military exercises in northern China. The exercises, which included artillery

and armored units, engineering corps and other technical forces, air force units and paratroopers, demonstrated that the CPLA is combat-worthy, reliable, and is moving quickly toward military modernization. Color and black and white photographs include views of surface-to-air missiles, air force and tank units, naval personnel, and laying mines with rockets.

Also see: "Asia: PRC's Large-Scale Military Operation." Strategy Week (Washington, D.C.), vol. vii, no. 38, 5-11 October 1981, p. 3, which reports that the exercises were held some 200 kilometers northwest of Beijing in the Zhangjiakou region--the likeliest route of any Soviet invasion of the northern Chinese heartland--and that between 100,000 and 200,000 Chinese were mobilized.

"China Defence Notes: Border Troubles." Asian Defence Journal (Kuala Lumpur), February 1981, p. 26. UA830.A8

The Xinjiang Autonomous Regional Government is sending relief to four prefectures where incidents erupted between local minorities and CPLA units. According to Taiwan's (sic) August 1st radio, a Wang Zhen report gave details of the incidents.

"China Proposes Joint Venture." Asian Defence Journal (Kuala Lumpur), January 1983, p. 3. UA830.A8

An unidentified Bangkok newspaper reported that China's top officials proposed that the Thai military consider the possibility of setting up an arms production venture on a joint basis.

"China Reforms Militia Organization." Xiandai Junshi [CONMILIT: The Defence Monthly] (Hong Kong), vol. 7, no. 5, issue 80, 1 July 1983, p. 57. In Chinese.

China's militia reform work since 1981 has achieved the anticipated results, improving the quality of militia members and reducing the age of militia service from 18 to 45 to 18 to 35. Includes black and white photographs of militia training.

"China Sells MBTs to Iraq." Military Technology (Bonn), vol. xii, no. 4, 1983, p. 126.

Asian press sources report that China is selling large quantities of the version of its T-59 main battle tank with laser range-finders and infrared searchlights.

"China: Striving for Balance." Strategic Survey 1982-1983. London: International Institute for Strategic Studies, 1983. 157 pp. U162.S77

Notes that in 1982 a number of significant initiatives were undertaken by Deng Xiaoping aiming to restructure the military and assure that his policies will survive him. The upper echelons of the military have consistently opposed Deng's reforms. Deng has moved slowly to replace high-level military commanders with men loyal to him, since the generals disagree with an economic policy oriented toward consumer goods and would

prefer a greater emphasis on heavy industry--particularly defense industry.

"China, Taiwan & the Military Balance: Mid-1981." Army Quarterly and Defence Journal (Tavistock, United Kingdom), vol. 3, no. 3, July 1981, pp. 282-287. U1.A85

The Taiwan issue is emerging as a possible key factor in the Asian balance of power, and even possibly in the eventual global balance itself. The present significance of the issue, if not its ultimate solution, is bound to have considerable effect on any steady influence which China might bring to bear on the unstable and highly volatile situations that exist among its neighboring countries of Southeast Asia. CPLA military backwardness notwithstanding, the political implications of China's relationship with the United States play the dominant role in the Asian balance of power. In this context, the Taiwan issue could upset the blossoming Sino-American relationship and the Asian balance of power.

"China-Vietnam Conflict May Spread." Asian Defence Journal (Kuala Lumpur), June 1983, p. 4. UA830.A8

Reports Vietnam's accusation of China's starting a border conflict during the Thai-Vietnamese confrontation on the southern Thai-Kampuchean border. Vietnam claimed that Chinese artillery bombarded border villages in the 3d week of April 1983, while China claimed to have counterattacked only after Vietnam fired on Chinese farmers.

"Chinese Aid for Sihanouk." Defense & Foreign Affairs Weekly (Washington, D.C.), vol. 9, no. 7, 27 February 1983, p. 3.

China may supply Prince Sihanouk of Kampuchea with guns, rifles, grenades, ammunition, mortars, and military advisors to help fight the Vietnamese. China supplied US-made light weapons to Sihanouk in 1982.

"Chinese Arms." Asiaweek (Hong Kong), vol. 7, no. 19, 15 May 1981, p. 18. DS1.A715

According to Western intelligence reports, China made a substantial arms delivery to the non-Communist Khmer rebel troops in late April 1981. The arms, which included rifles, mortars, and uniforms, were transported by truck from a port in southern Thailand and should equip two battalions of Son Sann's Khmer People's National Liberation Front (KPNLF).

"Chinese PLA Team in Pakistan." Asian Defence Journal (Kuala Lumpur), May 1983, p. 90. UA830.A8

Notes that a CPLA Military College delegation, led by Yang Zhen, was on a 10-day visit to Pakistan. The delegation called on Pakistani service chiefs and visited various defense establishments and army units.

"Chinese Place £ 40 Million Electronics Order with British Company." Asian Defence Journal (Kuala Lumpur), May 1981, p. 9. UA830.A8

Notes that Marconi Avionics Limited signed an \$84-million contract with the China National Aero-Technology Import and Export Corporation (CATIC) for the supply of electronics equipment for Chinese defense purposes.

"Chinese Strategy." Defense & Foreign Affairs Weekly (Washington, D.C.), vol. ix, no. 18, 9-15 May 1983, p. 1.

Reports considerable mystery over recent indication given to a "respected Western defense correspondent" that Beijing is "in the throes of a complete change of military strategy." Senior Chinese officials in Beijing said the slowdown in the purchase of Western defense equipment and the cancelled Sea Dart deal are a change from a "conventional" weapons strategy to one with tactical and strategic nuclear equipment. China is supposedly considering re-posturing its forces along French lines--mixing land, sea, and air-launched weapons capable of operating in all theaters.

"Chinese Weapons Cheaper." Asian Defence Journal (Kuala Lumpur), August 1983, p. 6. UA830.A8

Royal Thai Navy Commander in Chief Admiral Somboon Chuapibul suggested that the Thai Armed Forces buy individual Chinese firearms. Somboon, returning from an official visit to China, said these Chinese weapons are modern, their quality is on par with European arms, and they are reasonably priced.

Choudhury, Golam W. "Emerging US-China Military Cooperation: Its Implications for the Balance of Power in Asia." Korea and World Affairs (Seoul), vol. 5, no. 4, winter 1981, pp. 558-580. DS916.6.K67

Since the new Sino-US relationship began in 1972, there have been unconfirmed reports of Chinese interest in purchasing US arms and intelligence equipment. The USSR has warned against any sale of Western arms to China. Although the Chinese sought a military relationship with the West, they would not concede any such idea until full diplomatic relations were established in 1979.

Chow Ching-wen. "Army Opponents Holding Out Against Teng's Reform." The Peking Informers (Hong Kong), vol. xxxxvi, no. 3, 1 February 1983, pp. 3-4. DS701.P38

In the past 4 years, Deng Xiaoping and Hu Yaobang have eliminated the elements loyal to Mao Zedong and Hua Guofeng from CCP and central governmental ranks. The purge has progressed at the provincial and municipal levels but not within the armed forces. Deng does not command a very high reputation in the CPLA, where the greatest obstacles to the implementation of his policies and politics lie.

Chow Ching-wen. "Central Teams Investigate Military Reorganization in Local Units." The Peking Informers (Hong Kong), vol. xxxxvi, no. 8, 16 April 1983, pp. 4-6. DS701.P38

Investigative teams known as "united work groups" have been sent by the CCP Military Commission in recent months to various regional units of the CPLA to restructure the Chinese Armed Forces. The teams are charged with examining "the situation in the armed units in implementing the documents of the Party's 12th National Congress." The restructuring is an effort of Deng Xiaoping and his supporters to ensure support at the level of the regional military unit.

Chow Ching-wen. "Communist Party Consolidation Campaign Gathers Momentum in the Army." The Peking Informers (Hong Kong), vol. xxxxvii, no. 12 16 December 1983, pp. 5-6. DS701.P38

By September 1983, over 100,000 cadres had been sent to work in grassroots units in an effort to strengthen leadership in basic units. Beijing Garrison (sic) Commander Qin Jiwei said, however, that the CPLA work style had still not improved. Qin analyzed CPLA faults as follows: (1) failure to start with reality in fulfillment of duties; (2) formalism; (3) boasting, exaggeration, and covering up of problems; and (4) lack of imagination and timidity in following instructions. Chow asserts that these problems have been CPLA problems for years, hence the importance of sending 100,000 cadres to grassroots units in the consolidation movement.

Chow Ching-wen. "New Central Military Council to Lead Armed Forces." The Peking Informers (Hong Kong), vol. xxxxiv, no. 10, 16 May 1982, pp. 4-5. DS701.P38

The current draft constitution of China creates a Central Military Council to lead the CPLA. The council does not appear to be under the control of the State Council and is responsible only to the National People's Congress. The CCP Military Commission is being streamlined.

Chow Ching-wen. "Old Guard PLA Officers Seen Opposing Efforts to Upgrade Armed Forces." The Peking Informers (Hong Kong), vol. xxxxiv, no. 4 16 February 1982, pp. 5-7. DS701.P38

Military analysts say China's military weaknesses, particularly its leadership and logistical problems, came to light in the 1979 Sino-Vietnamese War. Determination to modernize the army has met with opposition from CPLA veterans, who disagree on the restoration of military ranks and the need to upgrade the military and develop a more professional army. Yang Dezhi, CPLA Chief of General Staff Department, has supported upgrading the organization and discipline of the armed forces in order to be able to engage in modern warfare.

Chow Ching-wen. "PLA Reshuffles Three of Its Major Departments." The Peking Informers (Hong Kong), vol. xxxxvi, no. 7, 1 April 1983, p. 8. DS701.P38

Reports that the CPLA recently began a major reshuffle of its General Political and General Logistics Departments to emphasize simplifying

organization, restructuring, and strictly implementing the policy of retiring aged cadres. Departments under the CCP Military Commission and all major military units stationed in military regions are also undergoing similar reorganization with changes expected to be completed by the end of 1983.

Chow Ching-wen. "PLA Seen Stressing Political Consciousness while Modernizing the Armed Forces." The Peking Informers (Hong Kong), vol. xxxxiv, no. 2, 16 January 1982, pp. 6-7. DS701.P38

Notes that the CPLA General Political Department met recently to affirm the CCP's policy of "promoting modernization, regularizing the building of a revolutionary army and further raising the army's fighting strength." In a recent issue of Jiefangjun Huabao, Chief of the General Staff Yang Dezhi called for reducing the CPLA's nonmilitary role--its heavy involvement in agriculture and industry--and for less bureaucracy. Yang also called for a close study of the works of Mao and Marx while "progressively improving the weapons of our Army and ceaselessly raising its level of modernization."

Chow Ching-wen. "Pragmatists Enhance Influence Over the Liberation Army." The Peking Informers (Hong Kong), vol. xxxv, no. 8, 16 October 1982, pp. 7-8. DS701.P38

After the 12th Party Congress in September 1982, Deng Xiaoping and his supporters made two important changes in the CPLA. Yu Qiuli replaced Wei Guoqing as Director of the General Political Department and Liu Huaqing replaced Ye Fei as Commander of the Navy. Both Wei and Ye were in poor health. The appointments of Yu and Liu should strengthen Deng Xiaoping's hand in controlling the armed forces and pushing ahead his modernization plans.

Chow Ching-wen. "The Reshuffle of 11 Military Regions." The Peking Informers (Hong Kong), vol. xxxxvi, no. 9, 1 May 1983, pp. 7-8. DS701.P38

The organizational reforms taking place in the CPLA are a significant link in the strategic plan of the Deng leadership. Lists commanders and political commissars of the 11 military regions.

Chow Ching-wen. "Restructuring of the People's Liberation Army." The Peking Informers (Hong Kong), vol. xxxxvi, no. 4, 16 February 1983, pp. 7-8. DS701.P38

In August 1982 an enlarged conference of the CCP Military Commission laid out structural reforms in the CPLA to begin in January 1983. The reforms aim to: (1) reduce the overlapping of military organs after the establishment of a State Military Commission, simplify leadership echelons, and speed up policy implementation; and (2) carry out Deng's decision for military modernization and regularization. The reforms include reorganizing into "departments" the various services and corps (e.g., Engineer Corps) formerly under the Party Military Commission, and disbanding the Capital Construction Corps.

Chow Ching-wen. "Teng Hsiao-ping's Army Building Line As Seen From Recent Manoeuvres." The Peking Informers (Hong Kong), vol. xxxv, no. 7, 1 October 1982, pp. 5-7. DS701.P38

Deng Xiaoping's line on army building stresses military technology and training, rather than the "politics in command" line of Lin Biao and the Gang of Four. To show support for Deng's line, a Guangzhou Military Region unit held military maneuvers during the CCP's 12th National Congress.

Chow Ching-wen. "Teng Reorganizes the PLA as Yeh Bows Out." The Peking Informers (Hong Kong), vol. xxxxvi, no. 6, 16 March 1983, p. 7. DS701.P38

Deng Xiaoping is reorganizing the PLA to rid the military of the influence of Ye Jianying and Hua Guofeng, secure the succession of Hu Yaobang after Deng's death, and insure the implementation of Deng's political and economic plans. Ye's resignation as Chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress should be seen as a victory for Deng and the political reform movement he represents.

Chu Liang. "The PLA After the 12th CCP National Congress." Issues & Studies (Taipei), vol. xix, no. 3, March 1983, pp. 31-43. D839.I732

Says that antagonistic relations between the Deng Xiaoping faction and the PLA seem to have thawed since the "Resolution on Certain Questions in the History of Our Party Since the Founding of the PRC" was adopted by the Sixth Plenum of the 11th CCP Central Committee in June 1981. In June 1982 Deng initiated the campaign against "bourgeois liberalization" at the request of military leaders. During the 12th CCP National Congress, many military men were removed, or moved to the Central Advisory Commission. However, contradictions still exist between the PLA and the Deng-Hu-Zhao leadership, evidenced by the dismissal of Wei Guoqing shortly after the 12th CCP National Congress. Deng has not yet established a firm grip over the PLA. This could thwart military modernization.

Chyba, Christopher F. "US Military-Support Equipment Sales to the People's Republic of China." Asian Survey (Berkeley), vol. xxi, no. 4, April 1981, pp. 469-484. DS1.A492

Discusses the central issues in US-China military ties, the economic policy restraints of China's military modernization, China and the Soviet threat, and Chinese arms negotiations. The Chinese nuclear deterrent is geared toward the Soviet Union, and China believes the time for a Soviet attack is already in the past. China's decreased defense spending and slow rate of qualitative and quantitative improvements in the nuclear force is indicative of this belief.

Clarke, Christopher M. "China's Organizational Revolution." The China Business Review (Washington, D.C.), vol. 9, no. 4, July-August 1982, pp. 26-33. HF3128.U58

Discusses Deng Xiaoping's reform of the administrative structure. The most conspicuous example of the separation of the role of party and state

is the establishment of the state organ, the Central Military Commission. To smooth the way for military reorganization, Deng has made some concessions--marginally raising the defense budget and pulling military industries back from public view. Incentives for old soldiers to retire have been made attractive to try to persuade old commanders to leave their posts so that younger men can take over. Includes a table of China's state organization.

"Congressional Study Lists PRC Arms Buying Wants." Aviation Week and Space Technology (New York), vol. 114, no. 25, 22 June 1981, p. 25. TL501.A8

A Library of Congress study by Robert G. Sutter said that China is eager to purchase antitank, antiship, and antiaircraft missiles, antisubmarine warfare equipment, diesel marine engines, and aircraft. The study discusses advantages and disadvantages of US military sales to China, and concludes that the main importance of US arms sales to China is political and symbolic.

"Controls Eased on Exports to China." Aviation Week and Space Technology (New York), vol. 115, no. 3, 20 July 1981, p. 18. TL501.A8

Notes that the US Government has relaxed technical restrictions and administrative controls governing dual use civilian-military high technology exports to China. The Commerce Department will now process non-COCOM license applications by itself, reducing processing time by 60 to 100 days.

Dai Ji. "China's Artillery Industry." Xiandai Junshi [CONMILIT: The Defence Monthly] (Hong Kong), vol. 4, no. 12, issue 51, 1 February 1981, pp. 8-11. In Chinese.

Briefly traces the development of China's artillery industry since World War II. Lists various types of artillery produced in China. China's artillery for the most part is still of the Soviet model, but her newly developed products have already entered service and are good. Includes black and white photographs of artillery production and artillery in use.

Daniel, Donald C., and Jencks, W. Harlan. "Soviet Military Confrontation With China: Options for the USSR, the PRC, and the United States." Conflict (New York), vol. 5, no. 1, 1983, pp. 57-87. JA1.C65

Compares Chinese and Soviet orders of battle and military capabilities. Presents six Soviet options for attacking China: (1) sponsoring minority rebellion; (2) maritime attack or disruption; (3) bombardment; (4) punitive raids; (5) dismemberment; and (6) full-scale invasion and occupation. Analyzes Chinese prospects for dealing with each option, and suggests possible roles the United States might play in support of China.

de Beer, Patrice and Quinn-Judge, Paul. "Thach Dons A Velvet Glove." Far Eastern Economic Review (Hong Kong), vol. 118, no. 40, 1 October 1982, p. 28. HC411.F18

Notes that officials in Peking recently told unidentified diplomats that China would give Son Sann's Khmer People's National Liberation Front

enough weapons for 6,000 men now and 4,000 later. Sihanouk's forces would receive weapons for 3,000 men now and a further 2,000 men later.

"Defence." Sino-British Trade (London), no. 223, April 1983, pp. 9-10.

Surveys recent developments in Chinese military affairs such as the formation of a committee to administer national defense science and technology and the national defense industry, and Zhang Aiping's Hongqi article on defense modernization.

"Defense Minister Zhang Aiping Discusses China's Military Modernization." Xiandai Junshi [CONMILIT: The Defence Monthly] (Hong Kong), vol. 7, no. 5, issue 80, 1 July 1983, pp. 57-58. In Chinese.

Chinese Defense Minister Zhang Aiping, writing in Hongqi, stated that China should rely on its own efforts to develop advance weapons rather than depend on buying arms from foreign countries.

"Delete As Necessary." Far Eastern Economic Review (Hong Kong), vol. 117, no. 29, 16 July 1982, p. 7. HC411.F18

Chinese Defense Minister Geng Biao's hastily arranged June 1982 visit to Pyongyang stemmed from North Korean displeasure with China-South Korea trade. Geng brought a military aid package to North Korea which may have included Chinese aircraft.

Delfs, Robert. "Swords Into Bicycles." Far Eastern Economic Review (Hong Kong), vol. 121, no. 34, 25 August 1983, pp. 91-93. HC411.F18

China is expanding civilian production by defense enterprises in an effort to tap the technologically advanced but under-utilized defence industry. The key to optimum use of military industrial potential is internal technology transfer--that is, to free products and processes previously available only to the military for civilian use. The newly formed (August 1982) Commission on Science, Technology, and Industry for National Defense is part of the policy to demilitarize the defense industry and integrate it with civilian industry, except in a few sensitive areas.

"Deng is Military Commission Chief." Asian Defence Journal (Kuala Lumpur), August 1983, p. 90. UA830.A8

With his election to the new post of Chairman of the CCP Military Commission Deng Xiaoping assumed the top role in the Chinese military. Deng does not feel safe about relaxing his grip on the military; as head of the Military Commission, he is making sure that he keeps the Maoists under control.

"Deng's Hand on the Gun." Far Eastern Economic Review (Hong Kong), vol. 111, no. 12, 13 March 1981, pp. 11-12. HC411.F18

China unveiled a new team of cabinet ministers who face the tough job of pulling the nation's finances out of the red and whipping a recalcitrant military into shape. The Gang of Four trial, defense budget cuts, and

falling recruitment have lowered military morale. CPLA discontent has led to the required loyalty oath to party leadership, and military publications constantly harp on the need for discipline in the ranks and unconditional obedience to the party. Geng Biao filled the Defense Ministry portfolio--empty since the September 1980 retirement of Xu Xiangqian his appointment should help put the CPLA back on track.

Deshingkar, Giri. "Military Technology and the Quest for Self-Reliance: India and China." International Social Science Journal (Paris), vol. xxv, no. 1, 1983, pp. 99-123.

Discusses the changes in modern warfare since World War I, notes the changes in the Chinese military establishment since 1949, and stresses the relationship of ideology to military doctrine and capability. Since Mao's death, Chinese military doctrine has been changing from the primacy of man over weapons to a new military line stressing the importance of sophisticated weapons, training, and techniques. Traces the development of China's nuclear research and development program from the mid-1950s to the present--from research and cooperation with the Soviets to a mostly indigenous effort and the launching of an ICBM in 1980.

"Draft of the Revised Constitution of the People's Republic of China." Beijing Review, vol. 25, no. 19, 10 May 1982, pp. 27-47. Supplement. DS701.P42

This is the unofficial translation of the Committee for the Revision of the Constitution of the People's Republic of China, 21 April 1982. Chapter Three, Section IV is entitled "The Central Military Commission" and articles 94-97 detail the duty of the Central Military Commission--leading China's armed forces by the system of decision of its chairman. The Chairman of the Central Military Commission, whose term of office is 5 years and who may be reelected but not serve more than two consecutive terms, is responsible to the NPC or to its Standing Committee when the former is not in session. Chapter One ("General Principles"), Article 28, states that the armed forces of China belong to the people and that the state steps up the revolutionization, modernization, and regularization of the armed forces. Chapter Two ("The Fundamental Rights and Duties of Citizens"), Article 52, states that it is the honorable obligation of citizens of China to perform military service.

"Editorial: The Chinese Threat - Myth or Reality?" Asian Defence Journal (Kuala Lumpur), April 1983, p. 2. UA830.A8

China is not a superpower, but it is a major external "actor" in the international politics of Southeast Asia. China's capabilities for military production and its nuclear arsenal make it a major force to be reckoned with. The 1979 Sino-Vietnamese border war shows that China will not hesitate to use force as an instrument of foreign policy.

"Explanations on the Draft of the Revised Constitution of the People's Republic of China." Beijing Review, vol. 25, no. 19 10 May 1982, pp. 18-26. DS701.P42

Peng Zhen, Vice Chairman of the Committee for the Revision of the Constitution, explained the draft of the revised constitution at the 23d Session of the 5th NPC Standing Committee, held on 22 April 1982. A Central Military Commission will be established by the state to lead China's armed forces. The Central Military Commission applies the system of decision by its chairman who will be elected and removed by the NPC. The State Council remains responsible for building the armed forces.

Fan Deshou; Wang Zhuanshu; Zhou Xingpi; and Li Haiqing. "The Sound of the Air Raid Siren." Jiefangjun Huabao (Beijing), no. 429, March 1983, pp. 16-17. In Chinese.

Report of an air defense exercise in the city of Wuhan, in which troops of the local CPLA forces cooperated with municipal fire and police personnel. Includes color and black and white photographs of antiaircraft and fire-fighting units.

Furlong, R. D.M.. "Waiting for Andropov: A Chinese Perspective." International Defense Review (Geneva), vol. 15, no. 11, December 1982, pp. 1654-1656. U1.I48

Discusses China's strategy in developing relations with the United States, Western Europe, and the USSR in the post-Brezhnev era. Mentions both China's willingness to buy military technology from Western Europe and an increase in the CPLA equipment and procurement budgets. Says the West should worry about the long-term implications of Sino-Soviet normalization, and should consider a direct military alliance between China and Western Europe.

Garrett, Banning and Glaser, Bonnie. "Breaking the Iron Triangle." Far Eastern Economic Review (Hong Kong), vol. 120, no. 16, 21 April 1983, pp. 34-35. HC411.F18

Discusses Soviet perceptions of Sino-American strategic cooperation, and argues for continued US-Chinese cooperation to meet the Soviet threat. States that Soviet officials are not confident of their ability to fight a two-front war (that is, a war against NATO and China), and fear that China could pose a serious threat to the USSR after a nuclear exchange. The realpolitik basis for Sino-American strategic and military cooperation have not changed, despite renewed Sino-Soviet talks and Sino-American bickering on Taiwan and other issues.

Ghosh, S. K. "Discontent in PLA." China Report (Delhi), vol. xvii, no. 6, November-December 1981, pp. 3-7. DS777.55C4484

Cites a DIA report as a starting point for analyzing discontent in the CPLA. De-Maoization, budget cuts, demobilization, low wages and curtailed privileges, the demotion of Hua Guofeng, the Gang of Four/Lin Biao clique trial are all discussed as contributing factors to the disaffection and low morale in the military. Speculates that if the policies of the Deng

Xiaoping regime fail, and CPLA discontent continues, a party-army rift may result.

Giray, Dogen F. "China Facts and Figures on National Defense." Vikrant: The Defence Journal (New Delhi), vol. xiii, no. 5, February 1982, pp. 35-42. UA840.V45

Says China is "constantly improving its military capability and capacity with most modern weapons." Discusses China's strategic forces, land-based strategic ballistic missile systems, the development of a submarine-launched ballistic missile, China's bomber forces, strategic defense, space systems, ground forces, surface and submarine forces, naval air force, theater nuclear forces, operational logistics, production, research and development, operations, training and exercises, command, control and communications, and future procurement. A chart depicts Chinese aircraft and missile designations. Originally published in an unspecified issue of Military Technology (Bonn).

"Global View: Peking, China." Journal of Defense and Diplomacy (McLean, VA), vol. i, no. 7, October 1983, p. 54.

In a Jiefangjun Bao article Yu Qiuli called for a major shakeup in the military saying that the CPLA was outdated. Yu urged the promotion of younger, better educated officers, modernization of weapons, emphasis on scientific training, and improved coordination and communication among the services.

Godwin, Paul H. B. "China's Defense Modernization." Air University Review (Maxwell Air Force Base, Alabama), vol. xxxiii, no. 1, November-December 1981, pp. 2-19. TL501.A5574

Considers China's defense modernization program in relation to the overall modernization of the Chinese economy. Reviews Chinese analyses of the Soviet threat and surveys Chinese military doctrine and strategy, people's war under modern conditions, and China's strategy of deterrence. Godwin says that "the dilemma for Chinese defense planning [is] developing a force structure capable of deterring or defeating a far more limited incursion into China and of being used to support policies of coercive diplomacy"--a component of their national security policy.

"Gone With The Whirlwind." Far Eastern Economic Review (Hong Kong), vol. 115, no. 1, 1 January 1982, p. 7. HC411.F18

China produced a film, Xuanfeng [Whirlwind], which deals with the 1971 Lin Biao plot to assassinate Mao Zedong. Names and places are disguised, but the plot matches previous reports on the affair. The figure representing Xu Shiyou is clearly recognizable.

"Green for Reagan." The Economist (London), 1 October 1983, p. 29. HG11.E2

US Secretary of Defense Caspar Weinberger left Beijing with the announcement that Chinese Premier Zhao Ziyang will visit Washington in January 1984 and President Reagan will visit China in April 1984. Weinberger

announced no agreements, only that progress had been made in continuing discussions on exchanges of military specialists, weapons sales, and new guidelines for export of "dual-use" technology to China.

"A Green Light on Weapons." Asiaweek (Hong Kong), vol. 7, no. 25, 26 June 1981, p. 16. DS1.A715

Reports that US Secretary of State Alexander Haig visited Beijing and found agreement on the curtailment of growing Soviet power. Haig announced that the United States will sell lethal weapons to China on a case by case basis.

Grawe, Wilhelm G. "The Balance of Forces in the East Asian-Pacific Region." NATO's Fifteen Nations (Brussels), vol. 27, June-July 1982, pp. 18-22, 24. UA646.F5

Surveys political, military, and economic developments which have resulted in the present balance of power in East Asia and the Pacific. Briefly considers political and defense policies of the ANZUS alliance, Taiwan, China, Japan, South Korea, and ASEAN.

"Guidelines of China's Military Training in 1981." Xiandai Junshi [CONMILIT: The Defence Monthly] (Hong Kong), vol. 5, no. 3, issue 54, 1 May 1981, pp. 7-11. In Chinese and English.

Interview with Han Huaizhi, CPLA Assistant to the Chief of General Staff, on 1981 military training plans. Training should focus on cadres, who are organizers of military training in peacetime and commanders in wartime. Training content should stress antitank and antiair operations. Emphasizes the importance of combined-arms training to meet the needs of modern warfare. Includes black and white and color photographs of CPLA troops in training.

Hao Bin. "Beijing Publishes Military Knowledge Popularization Series in Large Quantities." Xiandai Junshi [CONMILIT: The Defence Monthly] (Hong Kong), vol. 6, no. 11, issue 74, 1 January 1983, p. 50. In Chinese.

Lists book titles in two series of books on military knowledge popularization published by CPLA Warrior's Press.

Hao Bin. "Powers of the People's Republic of China Central Military Commission." Xiandai Junshi [CONMILIT: The Defence Monthly] (Hong Kong), vol. 6, no. 11, issue 74, 1 January 1983, p. 50. In Chinese.

Briefly describes the powers of the State Central Military Commission.

"The High Tide of China's Military Studying Scientific and Cultural Knowledge." Xiandai Junshi [CONMILIT: The Defence Monthly] (Hong Kong), vol. 7, no. 6, issue 81, 1 August 1983, pp. 56-57. In Chinese.

Discusses the recent emphasis on education in the CPLA, including the training of dual purpose personnel, the enrollment of 12,850 students in 30 military academies and schools, and the requirement that cadres under

40 attain a junior middle school level education by 1985 and a middle school level education by 1990.

Hollingworth, Clare. "Inside the PLA." Defense & Foreign Affairs (Washington, D.C.), vol. ix, nos. 9-10, August-September 1981, pp. 32-33. UA410.D428

Examines the changes in the CPLA as a result of the changing political climate in China since the smashing of the Gang of Four. Reports that the CPLA is reinstituting a rank system, and that spirits are low--due to the priority of defense in the four modernizations and a threatened 'streamlining' of CPLA. Briefly describes the 3.5 million strong regular land force which Hollingworth divides into two main forces (field armies--two types depending on the amount and type of equipment) and regional forces (the military regions). According to Hollingworth, the CPLA suffers from a chronic shortage of antitank weapons and outdated Soviet-designed tanks, aircraft, and helicopters.

"Ivan's New Boat." Far Eastern Economic Review (Hong Kong), vol. 117, no. 38, 17 September 1982, p. 9. HC411.F18

Says the CPLA is preparing a special study on problems of strategy and on military bases in East Asia.

Jacobs, G. "The Chinese High Command." Asian Defence Journal (Kuala Lumpur), April 1983, pp. 30-32, 34-36, 38-39, 42-43. UA830.A8

The field army system has provided the institutional mechanism by which Chinese military elite rise through the CPLA military system. The 6th Session of the 11th CCP Central Committee in June 1981 and the December 1982 session of the 5th National People's Congress advanced Deng Xiaoping's control over the CPLA. Outlines the decisionmaking bodies in the Chinese high command. Discusses resistance to Deng's reforms in the CPLA, and the rotation of military region commanders.

Jacobs, G. "PLA Organization and Doctrine." Asian Defence Journal (Kuala Lumpur), July 1983, pp. 35-38, 40-45. UA830.A8

The 1979 border war with Vietnam showed that China intends to follow a system of military "fronts" in future wartime operations. Since 1969, China has been engaged in reorganizing the CPLA: division-strength units are being upgraded and the level of support for attached units (for example, chemical, communications) is being improved. There are indications that army-level structure is being improved and strengthened, but not necessarily as a result of the recent Vietnam war. China's ability to project power within its borders via its railways is now threatened by Soviet long-range strike aircraft. Refutes charges of CPLA weaknesses in the 1979 Vietnam border war in the areas of artillery, mobility, and communications. Includes black and white photographs, tables, and charts.

Jacobs, G. "A Sino-Soviet War in 1984." Asian Defence Journal (Kuala Lumpur), September 1983, pp. 33-34, 36, 38-39, 42, 44, 46, 48. UA830.A8

To the Soviets, Sino-Soviet war would be dominated by political objectives that must be militarily seized before the CPLA had the opportunity to fully mobilize and implement its people's war strategy. The Soviet Union's intent would be to replace the current or future Chinese leadership with one more favorable to Moscow. Compares Soviet and Chinese capabilities, and provides scenario for the war on land, air, and sea. Describes scenarios for fighting on four fronts, in the Soviet Far East Military District, in the Soviet Transbaikal Military District, and Mongolia, in the Soviet Siberian Military District, and in the Soviet Central Asian Military District.

Jencks, Harlan W. "The Chinese 'Military-Industrial Complex' and Defence Modernization." Vikrant: The Defence Journal (New Delhi), vol. xii, no. 7, April 1982, pp. 35-45. UA840.V45

Discusses the organization of China's defense industries--managing bodies such as the National Defense Industrial Office (NDIO), National Defense Industrial Committee (NDIC), and the National Defense Science and Technology Commission (NDSTC); production ministries--the third through seventh military machine industries; and research institutes associated with the military machine industries.

Jencks, Harlan W. "Defending China in 1982." Current History (Philadelphia), vol. 81, September 1982, pp. 246-250, 274-475. D410.C82

The CPLA has the world's largest ground force, the second largest navy, and the third largest air force. However, there is considerable doubt as to how effectively this huge force can defend China.

Jiao Weibai; Chen Huoqi; Lin Shui; Xu Mu; and Mai Mingzu. "Retired Armymen at the Jiangxi Ammonia Factory." Jiefangjun Huabao (Beijing), no. 432, June 1983, pp. 24-25. In Chinese.

Lauds the accomplishments of former CPLA cadres and fighters at a factory which takes in a group of demobilized military personnel every year. Includes color photographs.

Jin Yilang; Ma Zengyin; Lei Zhongmiao; and Liu Zhiwu. "A Happy Song Comes from Chengsihu." Jiefangjun Huabao (Beijing), no. 428, February 1983, pp. 12-15. In Chinese.

Account of an army farm in Anhui Province stresses its high level of mechanization and productivity. Includes color and black and white photographs.

"Kicking Off the Big Purge." Asiaweek (Hong Kong), vol. 9, no. 43, 28 October 1983, p. 12. DS1.A715

Chinese leaders launched the long-awaited Party rectification campaign at the 2d Plenum of the 12th Central Committee on 11-12 October 1983. The

campaign aims to cleanse the party of Cultural Revolution leftist remnants, "bureaucratism," corruption, and the "corrosive influence of bourgeois liberalism." To forestall resistance to rectification in the CPLA, Deng began to reorganize military region commands in 1980. The State Central Military Commission ordered some 100,000 military cadres to assist in investigations. Border regions, notably Tibet, are a major destination of the "ideological shock troops," because relations between Han troops and local minority groups are particularly volatile.

Kil, Soong-Hoom. "Washington-Tokyo-Beijing Relations in the Post-1978 Years." Korea and World Affairs (Seoul), vol. 5, no. 4, winter 1981, pp. 537-57.  
DS916.6.K67

Discusses changes in the Washington-Tokyo-Beijing strategic triangle in the post-1978 years. Though China has become strong both economically and militarily, Beijing still lacks both the intention and capability to transform Japanese economic cooperation and American military cooperation into full-scale economic and military strength. China has followed the Japanese example of placing its security burden on the United States.

Kulkarni, V.G. "Rearguard Action." Far Eastern Economic Review (Hong Kong), vol. 118, no. 41, 8 October 1982, pp. 10-11. HC411.F18

The troubled army-party relationship returned to prominence a month after the 12th Party Congress. A Shanghai newspaper recanted an article written by CPLA propagandist Zhao Yiya, which criticized the leadership. The article was originally published in Jiefangjun Bao. The CPLA's chief political commissar, Wei Guoqing, was replaced by Yu Qiuli after CPLA leftist dissent exceeded acceptable limits. Navy Commander Ye Fei also was replaced by Liu Huaqing. Despite personnel changes, underlying CPLA resistance has been hard to eradicate with budget cuts and the loss of the CPLA's special status in society.

Lampton, David M. "Misreading China." Foreign Policy (New York), no. 45, winter 1981-1982, pp. 103-114. E744.F75

Lampton believes the United States should refuse to sell weapons to China, but should guarantee that progress is made on other fronts. This would enable the United States to aid the Chinese people, enhance regional stability in Asia, and preserve US foreign policy options.

"The Lean Machine." The China Business Review (Washington), vol. x, no. 1, January-February 1983, p. 5. HF3128.U58

Deng Xiaoping and his cohort are easing out old CPLA officers in favor of younger, better trained administrators in hopes of building a leaner, more technically sophisticated military machine. The appointments of Zhang Aiping as Minister of National Defense, and Yu Qiuli as Director of the CPLA General Political Department will help Deng's reorganization efforts.

Li Dan; Lin Feng; Meng Zhaorui; and Zhou Wanping. "In Order to Unite the Motherland." Jiefangjun Huabao (Beijing), no. 412, October 1981, pp. 8-11. In Chinese.

Describes former Taiwan Air Force pilot Huang Zhicheng's defection to China in August 1981. Features Huang's motives and his speeches after the defection, stressing his answer to the call for peacefully reuniting the motherland. Includes black and white and color photographs of Huang immediately after his defection and with various civilian and CPLA dignitaries while touring China.

Li Li. "Training Competent Commanders for China--Visiting a PLA Military Academy." Beijing Review, vol. 25, no. 31, 2 August 1982, pp. 23-26. DS701.P42

Examines how the CPLA Military Academy in Beijing's western suburbs trains commanders capable of directing modern warfare. Discusses the founding of the academy in 1951, the general situation, speeding up of training, and the carrying forward of fine traditions.

Lieberthal, Kenneth. "China in 1982: A Middling Course for the Middle Kingdom." Asian Survey (Berkeley), vol. xxiii, no. 1, January 1983, pp. 26-37. DS1.A492

Surveys the major developments in China's domestic and foreign affairs, namely the move to a more equidistant stance between the United States and Soviet Union and Deng Xiaoping's efforts to streamline the bureaucracy. Notes that the military is the toughest of the bureaucracies to restructure because of CPLA unhappiness with Deng Xiaoping's programs. Mentions the idea of creating a State Central Military Commission, and the removal of Geng Biao and Wei Guoqing as Minister of National Defense and head of the General Political Department of the CPLA respectively. Maintains that the CPLA will continue to influence state affairs in 1983.

Li, Siffon. "Peiping's Military Budget and Army-Building." Issues & Studies (Taipei), vol. xviii, no. 2, February 1982, pp. 4-5. D839.I732

Discusses China's expenditures on "national defense and war preparations" in 1981--an estimated US\$9.7 billion. However, China's military expenditure figures include only administrative, personnel, training, and maintenance expenses; the expenditures for the procurement of satellites, missiles, planes, vessels, guns, vehicles, instruments and radars, computers, and sophisticated material, etc. are hidden in outlays for economic construction or science and technology development. In 1981 China tried to shift the focus of its army-building to the training of elite troops and the development of modern arms and equipment--developing ICBMs and building up air defense.

Lin Yansong. "New Approaches to Training Reform." Jiefangjun Huabao (Beijing) no. 415, January 1982, pp. 6-7. In Chinese.

Brief account of eight simulators developed by various CPLA units to train personnel in skills ranging from gunnery to truck driving to piloting ground attack planes. Includes color photographs of all eight simulators.

Lin Yen-che. "Transfer of US Technology to Red China." Issues & Studies (Taipei), vol. xix, no. 12, December 1983, pp. 8-10. D839.I732

US Defense Secretary Caspar Weinberger's most important mission on his September 1983 visit to China was to discuss technology transfer and military cooperation with China. This is a further development of the US policy of "strengthening ties with the Chinese Communists in order to check the Soviets." This policy is impractical, is against US national security interests, and will bring serious disasters to Asia and to the Free World as a whole.

Liu Dong; Teng Jian'gang; and Zu Ruiting. "A Great Variety of Civilian Products." Jiefangjun Huabao (Beijing), no. 412, October 1981, pp. 26-27. In Chinese.

Defense industries are producing civilian goods, following CCP Central Committee instructions to readjust the national economy and manufacture civilian goods while fulfilling military needs. Includes color photographs of new goods produced.

"A Look Back at the Past Thirty Years." Jiefangjun Huabao (Beijing), no. 404, February 1981, pp. 5-6. In Chinese.

Celebrates Jiefangjun Huabao's 30th anniversary of publication. In these 30 years the magazine has "followed the steps of our army and reported and propagated the victories and accomplishments of the People's Army in the new historical period." Includes famous black and white and color photographs from earlier issues.

Lu Xiaoming; Wang Yuheng; and Chen Detong. "Much Study Brings Many Skills: A Report on Company Commander Yuan Caizhang." Jiefangjun Huabao (Beijing), no. 436, October 1983, pp. 26-27. In Chinese.

A model company commander does a better job after studying middle school subjects in his spare time. Includes color and black and white photographs.

Lu Xiaoming; Yuan Xuejun; and Lin Yansong. "The Treacherous Enemy at the Beachhead." Jiefangjun Huabao (Beijing), no. 427, January 1983, pp. 6-9. In Chinese.

Article reports on a combined-arms exercise in which ground, air, and naval forces in the Nanjing Military Region practiced counterattacking an amphibious landing. Leaders gained experience establishing joint commands and studying the conditions likely to be encountered in the initial stages of a future war. Includes color and black and white photographs.

Ludlow, Nicholas H. "1982 and Beyond." The China Business Review (Washington, D.C.), vol. 9, no. 1, January-February 1982, pp. 8-10. HF3128.U58

In his report to the 4th Session of the 5th National People's Congress, Premier Zhao Ziyang said that military modernization should be accelerated and that the CPLA should strengthen military and political training and "sharpen its sense of preparedness against war."

Mann, Paul. "China Export Policy Takes Final Form." Aviation Week and Space Technology (New York), vol. 116, no. 4, 25 January 1982, pp. 57-58.  
TL501.A8

The Commerce Department has published new guidelines for the export of dual-use technology to China. China, now designated as Country Group P, is eligible to purchase a broader range of US weapons and civilian technology. Lists types of technology that China can now buy.

McBeth, John. "From China With Goodwill." Far Eastern Economic Review (Hong Kong), vol. 112, no. 20, 8 May 1981, p. 13. HC411.F18

China delivered 250 to 300 tons of arms to the non-Communist Khmer People's National Liberation Front as a goodwill gesture. Questions raised about how and where the arms were delivered proved embarrassing to Thailand.

McMillen, Donald H. "China's Political Battlefront: Deng Xiaoping and the Military." Asia Pacific Community (Tokyo), no. 18, fall 1982, pp. 129-141. DS1.A47278

Discusses the five factors responsible for the decline in political standing and public prestige of the CPLA: (1) the death of Mao Zedong; (2) the Sino-Vietnamese war; (3) low morale due to new rural economic policies; (4) continued occupation of property taken over during the Cultural Revolution; and (5) national defense as the last priority among the four modernizations. As Deng Xiaoping seeks to consolidate his leadership and policies, the CPLA has become a bastion of conservatism. The CCP has sought to strengthen its control over the military by increased political education, changes in CPLA leadership and personnel policies, and organizational reforms resulting in a comparatively constrained role for the CPLA.

McMillen, Donald H. "The Urumqi Military Region: Defense and Security in China's West." Asian Survey (Berkeley), vol. 22, August 1982, pp. 705-731. DS1.A492

Assesses China's defense and security interests and problems in the Urumqi Military Region. Tables show Urumqi's organization, its leaders, and alternative estimates of force levels, 1980-81. Lop Nor, China's primary nuclear test site, is located in the Urumqi Military Region. Details on CPLA forces' deployment in Urumqi are provided as well as the notation of the probable deployment of some of China's SAMs in Urumqi.

Mehta, Johnny. "China's Defence in the Eighties." U.S.I. Journal (Calcutta), October-December 1981, pp. 339-346. U1.U5

The dominant influence in Chinese defense policy is likely to be the threat posed by the Soviet military on its northern borders and by proxy along its southern borders with Vietnam and Laos. Discusses CPLA weaknesses and attempts to modernize the Navy, Air Force, and strategic nuclear forces. The strategy of people's war may well be inadequate to counter a Soviet attack against Xinjiang or the northeast.

Menon, Rajan. "China and the Soviet Union in Asia." Current History (Philadelphia), vol. 80, October 1981, pp. 329-333, 340-342. D410.C82

Contends that the Chinese lack the means to match Soviet economic aid and military presence in Asia. Reviews Chinese and Soviet economic and military assistance and diplomatic initiatives in Asian countries. Compares Soviet and Chinese military force postures in Asia.

The Military Balance 1981-1982. London: The International Institute for Strategic Studies, 1981. viii. 133 pp. Tables. UA15.L652

An annual volume, the section on China briefly notes China's defense policy, nuclear weapons, conventional forces, bilateral agreements, gross national product and defense expenditures, and includes a brief table of organization and equipment. Notes that the CPLA conventional arms inventory is generally behind that of nations with more advanced technology, though it is one of the four modernizations. It is slated for only gradual updating, because of economic readjustment and defense budget cuts.

Also see: "China." Asian Defence Journal (Kuala Lumpur), May 1981, p. 18 (UA830.A8); "The Military Balance 1981-1982, Part II: Asia and Australia." Asian Defence Journal (Kuala Lumpur), January 1982, pp. 12-14, 17-22, 24-25 (UA830.A8), which reproduces the China section from the IISS publication and includes black and white photographs and a map of China's military regions and districts; and Chen Fang, trans. "Contemporary China's Military Strength." Xiandai Junshi [CONMILIT: The Defence Monthly] (Hong Kong), vol. 6, no. 5, issue 68, 1 July 1982, pp. 32-39 (in Chinese), which translates the section on China from the IISS publication.

The Military Balance 1982-1983. London: The International Institute for Strategic Studies, 1982. viii. 141 pp. Tables. UA15.L652

Annual report gives the military balance for China--order of battle and deployment for its army, navy, and air force. The offensive and defensive capabilities of China's strategic forces are also noted. The textual section on China discusses nuclear weapons, conventional forces, bilateral agreements, and gross national product and defense expenditure. Reports that people's war and nuclear deterrence are losing ground to efforts to develop more modern general-purpose forces in order to meet more limited military contingencies.

Also see: "The Military Balance 1982/83." Air Force Magazine (Washington, D.C.), vol. 65, no. 12, December 1982, pp. 61-70, 73-76, 81-84, 87-90, 95-97, 101, 103-109, 112-151, (UG633.A65); "The Military Balance, 1982-83," Military Technology (Bonn), no. 9, September 1982, 210 pp., which reproduces the IISS Military Balance; "The Military Balance 82-83, Part Two." Asian Defence Journal (Kuala Lumpur), January 1983, pp. 34-48 (UA830.A8), which reproduces the Asia and Australia sections from the IISS Military Balance and also reviews China's defense policy, nuclear weapons, conventional forces, bilateral agreements, GNP and defense expenditures, and provides a table of organization and equipment.

The Military Balance 1983-1984. London: The International Institute for Strategic Studies, 1983. viii. 151 pp. Tables. UA15.L652

An annual report, the section on China briefly outlines China's defense policy, nuclear weapons programs, conventional forces, bilateral agreements, and offers estimates for GNP and defense expenditures. Includes a brief table of organization and equipment. Notes the uneasy balance China's defense policy maintains between advocacy of people's war and the development of a nuclear force to deter strategic attack.

Also see: "The Military Balance 1983/84." Air Force Magazine (Washington, D.C.), vol. 66, no. 12, December 1983, pp. 69-83, 86-128, 131-132, 134-139 (UG633.A65), which reproduces the IISS Military Balance.

"Military Exercises." Beijing Review, vol. 24, no. 40, 5 October 1981, pp. 6-7. DS701.P42

The Beijing Military Region and CPLA Air Force and some naval units recently carried out military exercises under modern conditions in north China. The aim of the exercises was to report to the party and the people the achievements in building up a modernized and regular CPLA. The exercises showed that the CPLA has greatly improved its weapons and equipment. There are black and white photographs of armored units and the air force fighting in coordination and of infantry launching a counterattack with the help of tanks.

"Military Parade in Guangzhou." Xiandai Junshi [CONMILIT: The Defence Monthly] (Hong Kong), vol. 5, no. 9, issue 60, 1 November 1981, pp. 2, 63. In Chinese.

Black and white photograph plus captions of the 1 October military parade held by Guangzhou Military Region units.

Modern China Studies International Bulletin (London), no. 15, October 1981. v. 79 pp. Index. DS77383.M64

The final issue of an annual bulletin of current post-graduate research, new research materials, conferences, and staff movements in the China field. A section on military affairs lists 15 entries on works in progress. Topics range from "The Politics of Military Budget Allocation in the PRC," to "An Examination of the Effectiveness of the Political Control System in the Chinese People's Liberation Army, 1961-66."

"A Model Company Battles the Flood." Jiefangjun Huabao (Beijing), no. 416, February 1982. pp. 16-17. In Chinese.

Infantry Company of the Chengdu Military Region is honored for its work rescuing citizens and helping to clean up after severe flooding in Sichuan Province. Includes black and white photographs of rescue work.

"Modernization of National Defence and Building of People's Army." Beijing Review, vol. 26, no. 31, 1 August 1983, pp. 13-16. DS701.P42

In an interview with a Beijing Review correspondent, Yu Qiuli, member of the CCP Politburo and Central Military Commission and head of the General Political Department, discusses the construction of China's national defense and the building of a modern, regular, revolutionary army. Yu said China seeks to improve its defense capacity under modern warfare conditions, to safeguard national security, to guard against foreign invasion, and to maintain world peace. China stresses the development of conventional weapons but is also developing nuclear and other sophisticated arms to guard against nuclear attack and break the nuclear monopoly. Yu highlights some aspects of the CPLA's progress--for example, increased capability in combined operations and strengthened logistics work. He discusses modernization in terms of national economic readjustment and reduced defense expenditures, of the relationship between the army and the people in the period of peaceful construction, of building a contingent of younger, better educated and professionally more knowledgeable cadres, of training draftees, and of the significance of the Central Military Commission to army construction. A black and white photograph of arms displayed at the Beijing Military Museum of the Chinese People's Revolution accompanies the text.

Mori, Kazuko. "First Session of 6th NPC - Groundwork for Post-Deng Era." China Newsletter (Tokyo), no. 46, September-October 1983, pp. 8-14.

The 1st session of the 6th National People's Congress formalized a new state leadership in a move to lay the groundwork for the post-Deng era. Discusses reform of local CCP branches and NPC committees, decisions and personnel changes at the latest NPC session, and future problems, including reform of the military. Efforts to reform the CPLA are expected to meet with resistance, which may affect the future course of Chinese politics.

Nations, Richard. "Soul-Searching on the Right." Far Eastern Economic Review (Hong Kong), vol. 112, no. 26, 19 June 1981, p. 9. HC411.F18

Says that in strict balance of forces terms there is no urgency, or even military justification, for upgrading arms sales to Taiwan or selling lethal weapons to China. The decision to permit arms sales to China is basically political and symbolic, with the potential to indicate to the Soviet Union that US-China strategic cooperation is advancing. The China card may be played out, however, even though Reagan Administration policies lack a larger strategic framework for superpower relations.

Nethercut, Richard D. "Deng and the Gun: Party-Military Relations in the People's Republic of China." Asian Survey (Berkeley), vol. 22, August 1982, pp. 691-704. DS1.A492

Analyzes trends and incidents of the past several years in relation to the main issues in party-military relations. Deng's appointment to head the Military Commission underscores the importance and sensitivity of party-military relations. The policy of economic readjustment, instituted in

1979, led to a deferral of military modernization and a reduction in the 1980 and 1981 defense budgets. The 1981 large-scale demobilization was probably an economy measure. When economically feasible, the CPLA will acquire Western technology and military equipment.

Ning Shaozhou; Fan Deshou; Lin Tingsong. "Strengthen Combined Training, Give Full Play to the Integrated Force." Jiefangjun Huabao (Beijing), no. 403, January 1981, pp. 2-5. In Chinese.

Certain Wuhan Military Region units conduct combined-training exercises with modern arms to better meet the needs of a future war. Includes black and white and color photographs of the exercises.

"No Threat From Arms Sales To China." Asian Defence Journal (Kuala Lumpur), March 1982, pp. 6-7. UA830.A8

US State Department official Dr. Sean Randolph is reported to have said that US weapons sales to China would not pose a threat to other Asian countries. The sales would be done on a case-by-case basis and with the objective of checking the "erosion of Chinese military capabilities" vis-a-vis the Soviet Union.

O'Dowd, Edward C. "The United States and the Problem of Chinese Military Modernization." Joint Perspectives (Norfolk, Virginia), vol. 2, Summer 1981, pp. 58-69. UI.J57

Contends that there are several compelling reasons why it is to the advantage of both China and the United States to adopt a "go slow" policy toward Chinese military modernization. Though the United States will transfer arms and technology to China this policy may not parallel China's stated goals, improve the Chinese defense posture, or be in the best interest of the United States.

Ostrich, John T., Jr. "The Evolution of Chinese Military Doctrine." Military Review (Fort Leavenworth, Kansas), vol. lxi, no. 5, May 1981, pp. 50-59. AS36.R3

Discusses the evolution of Chinese military doctrine--at strategic and tactical levels--from 1935 to the present. Examines possible correlations of military doctrine with political and/or ideological developments, the personality of Mao Zedong, realpolitik, general theories such as nuclear deterrence, and theories of civil-military relations. Since the death of Mao and the purge of the Gang of Four, China has begun to debate the basis and validity of people's war and is changing its military strategy and tactics--leading to a more modern, professional, Western military ethic. However, modernization of the armed forces is the key to the abandonment of people's war.

"Pakistan Defence Team in US and China." Asian Defence Journal (Kuala Lumpur), August 1983, p. 91. UA830.A8

A 20-man Pakistani defense delegation led by Commodore S. Y. Raza went on a 13-day study tour of China.

"Peking Pulls A Swift." Far Eastern Economic Review (Hong Kong), vol. 115, no. 4, 22 January 1982, p. 9. HC411.F18

The first Chinese military attache to Australia will arrive in Canberra in late January 1982. He will be the first Beijing military man posted south of Bangkok.

"Peking's Friend From Afar." Asiaweek (Hong Kong), vol. 9, no. 40, 7 October 1983, p. 62. DS1.A715

US Defense Secretary Caspar Weinberger's visit to China renewed the until-recently cooling Sino-American relations. Weinberger met with Chinese Defense Minister Zhang Aiping, Premier Zhao Ziyang, and Deng Xiaoping. Zhang and Weinberger discussed global strategy and improved Chinese access to US "dual-use" technology. Weinberger announced that Premier Zhao would visit Washington in January 1984, and President Ronald Reagan would visit Beijing in April 1984.

"People's Army." Beijing Review, vol. 24, no. 32, 10 August 1981, pp. 5-6. DS701.P42

The relationship between the CPLA and the people is like that "between fish and water." In the 54 years since the founding of the CPLA "a brand-new type of army has grown in strength under the leadership of the Chinese Communist Party. . . ." The army both defends the security of the country and aids socialist construction. Highlights of Geng Biao's Army Day speech are included.

Pillsbury, Michael. "Strategic Acupuncture." Foreign Policy (New York), no. 41, winter 1980-1981, pp. 44-61. E744.F75

Discusses Chinese national security strategy and describes how the Chinese have interpreted recent Soviet actions. The Chinese have urged the United States to respond firmly to Soviet challenges and not to appease the Soviets with political concessions, increased trade, and technology transfers.

"PLA Maintenance." Strategy Week (Washington, D.C.), vol. viii, no. 3, 25-31 June 1982, p. 5.

According to Beijing radio, China's National Defense Industry Departments are actively conducting research on new weapons and equipment for the CPLA. A military exercise held in northern China in the fall of 1980 showed a 100 percent serviceability rate for tanks, armored personnel carriers, and aircraft. The rate for motor vehicles and artillery pieces was 99 and 98 percent, respectively.

"The PLA Revives Military Academies." Xiandai Junshi [CONMILIT: The Defence Monthly] (Hong Kong), vol. 7, no. 8, issue 83, 1 October 1983, p. 53. In Chinese.

The CPLA Chief of General Staff Yang Dezhi has revealed that the military academies and schools wrecked during the Cultural Revolution have been re-constituted into a rather complete system.

"Polishing the Army Brass." Asiaweek (Hong Kong), vol. 8, no. 46, 19 November 1982, p. 20. DS1.A715.

A sweeping reorganization of the CPLA is now underway with three new military region commanders. The appointments came 2 months after four military region commanders had been named to the Central Advisory Commission and several weeks after Jiefangjun Bao apologized for publishing an article critical of the moderate policies of Deng Xiaoping. Although the reorganization is only partially complete, the changes have been implemented very smoothly.

Pollack, Jonathan. "The War But Not the Guns." Far Eastern Economic Review (Hong Kong), vol. 114, no. 52, 18 December 1981, pp. 26-28. HC411.F18

Despite release from its past political and ideological shackles, the CPLA does not seem much better prepared for combat than it was when Mao died. The military leadership's major concern is the long-term direction of Chinese military power rather than its weapons. Progress has been made in the strategic weapons program and the expansion of naval power. CPLA Ground and Air Forces, however, lag behind in combat proficiency and sophistication of needed armament. China is interested in antitank and antiair missiles and electronics, but leans more toward access to design and production technologies rather than arms purchases.

"Power Game: China." In Asia 1981 Yearbook. Edited by Donald Wise. Hong Kong: Far Eastern Economic Review Ltd., 1981. 284 pp. Illustrations. HC411.F19

Surveys the current status of China's nuclear weapons program, conventional forces, bilateral agreements, and defense expenditures. Includes a map of China's military regions, tables of organization for infantry and armored divisions, and a one page table of organization and equipment.

"Power Game: China." In Asia 1982 Yearbook. Edited by Donald Wise. Hong Kong: Far Eastern Economic Review Ltd., 1982. 280 pp. Illustrations. HC411.F19

Surveys the current state of China's nuclear weapons program, conventional forces, bilateral agreements, GNP, and defense expenditures. Includes a black and white photograph of a CPLA officer and a table of organization and equipment.

"Power Game: China." In Asia 1983 Yearbook. Edited by Donald Wise. Hong Kong: Far Eastern Economic Review Ltd., 1983. 296 pp. Illustrations. HC411.F19

Surveys the current status of China's nuclear weapons program, conventional forces, bilateral agreements, and defense expenditures. A one page table of organization and equipment plus troop deployments is included.

"Professional Polish." The Economist (London), 13-19 August 1983, pp. 31-32.  
HG11.E2

Deng Xiaoping is now turning to the fourth modernization--the military. Deng began his moves to modernize and professionalize the army in 1978 when he persuaded the generals to leave the CCPCC and "go back to the barracks," promising them he would clear out the Gang of Four's "hangers-on." However, on this 1 August 1983 Army Day, army chiefs still complain of "leftism." The army's top commanders seem satisfied that Deng is striving for professionalism and providing them with some of the modern equipment they desire. However, it is necessary to speed up the pace of the Chinese economy and narrow the technological gap. Hu Yaobang and the army chiefs want more emphasis on tanks, and Zhao Ziyang, Zhang Aiping, and the navy leaders favor more sophisticated weapons.

"Pruning the PLA." Asiaweek (Hong Kong), vol. 9, no. 32, 12 August 1983, p. 26. DS1.A715

The CPLA is under pressure from Deng Xiaoping to become a more streamlined and better equipped fighting force. As China can ill afford advanced foreign weapons, most new weapons will be developed and produced domestically.

Prybyla, Jan S. "Science and Technology in China." Current History (Philadelphia), vol. 82, no. 485, September 1983, pp. 249-253, 277. D410.C82

Since the fall of the Gang of Four, China has renewed its emphasis on science and technology and revived its pre-1958 Soviet-style research and development system. Changes in China's social and political philosophy are also needed to improve the Chinese military. However, China has made some remarkable advances, specifically in nuclear arms and delivery systems.

Qi Sumin and Wang Chensong. "Army and People--Helping One Another." China Reconstructs (Beijing), vol. xxxi, no. 3, March 1982, pp. 55-57. DS701.C643

Discusses the close ties of the CPLA with the people--a tradition begun in the War of Resistance against Japan. Qi and Wang note a few examples from the records of army units regularly stationed in Xuzhou, Jiangsu Province. The CPLA serves both the elderly and children, and has helped to harness Lake Yunlong. Black and white photographs of CPLA soldiers helping the people are included.

"Report on the Work of the Government." Beijing Review, vol. 26, no. 27, 4 July 1983, pp. I-XXXIV. DS701.P42

A Beijing Review insert provides the complete text of Premier Zhao Ziyang's work report, delivered at the 1st Session of the 6th NPC on 6 June 1983. Zhao said China must continue to modernize its national defense and raise its defense capabilities to cope with international developments. The CPLA must step up its military and political training, and enhance its capability for combined operations and rapid response

under the conditions of modern war. Progress in the fields of scientific research and production have enabled China to develop new tactical and strategic weapons, though it is necessary to step up weaponry research, tests and manufacturing, and the updating of the army's technical equipment.

Also see: "Main Points of Premier Zhao's Government Work Report." Beijing Review, vol. 26, no. 25, 20 June 1983, pp. 14-18. DS701.P42

Rylander, R. Lynn. "Mao as a Clausewitzian Strategist." Military Review (Fort Leavenworth, Kansas), vol. lxi, no. 8, August 1981, pp. 13-21. AS36.R3

Examines Mao Zedong's military teachings in light of his currently diminished stature and attempts to predict the survivability of his ideas by evaluating the influence of Clausewitz in their formulation. China has developed the concept of "people's war under modern conditions" but Maoist theories will need to be applied more broadly if they are to be relevant to a modernizing military establishment. He concludes that Mao's ideas have Clausewitzian roots: ". . . even as Mao the ideologist is retired, Mao the Clausewitzian strategist is likely to remain a major military influence in China. . . ."

"School-Leavers Fall In." Far Eastern Economic Review (Hong Kong), vol. 116, no. 18, 30 April 1982, p. 9. HC411.F18

The CPLA has merged its officer-cadet recruitment system with the general national program for admittance to institutions of higher education.

"Second-Line Strategy." Far Eastern Economic Review (Hong Kong), vol. 117, no. 32, 6 August 1982, p. 11. HC411.F18

CPLA Chief of Staff Yang Dezhong said that China may establish a reserve force as part of its military modernization program.

Segal, Gerald. "The PLA and Chinese Foreign Policy Decision-Making." International Affairs (London), vol. 57, summer 1981, pp. 449-466. JX1.I53

Explores the role of the Chinese military in foreign policy decision-making.

"Shuffled: One Down, One Out." Asiaweek (Hong Kong), vol. 8, no. 48, 3 December 1982, p. 10. DS1.A715

Reports that Zhang Aiping replaced Geng Biao as Defense Minister. Zhang Aiping's name is synonymous with modernization as a major force in China's program to update its arsenal. Geng was removed, in part, because of dissatisfaction with his failure to quell ongoing and sometimes embarrassing public resistance to Deng Xiaoping's economic reforms.

"Shy Secretaries." Far Eastern Economic Review (Hong Kong), vol. 115, no. 1, 1 January 1982, p. 7. HC411.F18

The CCP is working to reestablish political controls over the CPLA at all levels.

Snyder, Edwin K. and Gregor, A. James. "The Military Balance in the Taiwan Strait." Journal of Strategic Studies (London), vol. 4, September 1981, pp. 306-317. UL62.J68

Briefly surveys the relative military capabilities of China and Taiwan. Suggests that the principal threat posed by China's Armed Forces in the Taiwan Strait is an attempted naval blockade of Taiwan. Considers the weapons and equipment Taiwan would need to defend itself against Chinese operations in the Taiwan Strait, and examines US commitments to ensure that Taiwan has a "sufficient self-defense capability."

"The Steel Great Wall that Defends the Country." Jiefangjun Huabao (Beijing), no. 414, December 1981, pp. 1-25. In Chinese

Twenty-five pages of color and black and white photographs of the October 1981 large-scale, combined-arms military exercise at Zhangjiakou. Photographs include mechanized infantry, tanks, paratroops, air strikes, logistic support units, and militia.

"Strengthening National Defence." Beijing Review, vol. 25, no. 6, 8 February 1982, pp. 7-8. DS701.P42

Notes the "fairly positive results" of the CPLA's strengthened military training in 1981. China's technological breakthroughs in 1981 were the development of strategic and tactical guided missiles and progress in the development of a geosynchronous communications satellite. China also obtained "gratifying achievements" in the development of conventional weapons and improved the quality and performance of naval vessels, missiles, aircraft, tanks, guns, and communications equipment. A black and white photograph captioned "Military exercises by the PLA in north China" accompanies the text.

Stuart, Douglas T. "China Between the Superpowers." World today (London), vol. 39, no. 3, March 1983, pp. 90-97. D410.W63

In the past 2 years China has pursued a more balanced policy toward both the United States and the Soviet Union in order to increase her influence and options within the strategic triangle. One reason for this strategy is China's need to define its security in economic as well as military terms. Economic limitations have forced Beijing to modernize CPLA doctrine and training prior to advancing the modernization of hardware.

Stuart, Douglas T. and Tow, William T. "Chinese Military Modernization: the Western Arms Connection." China Quarterly (London), no. 90, June 1982, pp. 253-270. DS701.C472

Traces the evolution of Sino-American arms trade policy since 1972, and discusses the wide gap between arms talks and arms purchases in China's

trade with the United States and other OECD states. The authors survey factors constraining Chinese arms purchasing at present and make observations on the potential diplomatic risks involved in any further effort by the United States to unilaterally arm China or to sponsor a new China differential in the West.

Sun Raohe; Chang Shuke; Wei Jinying; and Ma Xueyi. "They Come from the 'Hard Bone 6th Company'." Jiefangjun Huabao (Beijing), no. 411, September 1981, pp. 12-15. In Chinese.

Veterans of the exemplary "Hardbone 6th Company" continue to serve society in a number of skilled and administrative jobs after discharge from the CPLA. Includes black and white photographs of individuals before and after discharge.

"Swap-Shop." The Economist (London), 14 May 1983, pp. 55-56, 61. HG11.E2

China has sold \$5 billion worth of arms in the Middle East in the past 3 years. The arms, including Chinese versions of Soviet MiG-19s and MiG-21s (F-6 and F-7), and Soviet T-54 and T-62 tanks, have gone to Iraq via Egypt and Jordan. In return, China has earned hard currency and gotten access to more modern Soviet arms technology, such as the MiG-23 and SAGGER anti-tank missiles. The technology acquired through the weapons sales will help China in filling in gaps in its military modernization drive.

"Thai General: China Not Arming The Reds." Asian Defence Journal (Kuala Lumpur), March 1982, p. 9. UA830.A8

Thai Armed Forces Supreme Commander Saiyud Kerdphol declared that there is no hard evidence to show that Beijing was supplying military aid to the Communist Party of Malaysia or the Communist Party of Thailand.

"Three Views of China." Vikrant: The Defence Journal (New Delhi), vol. xiii, no. 6, March 1982, pp. 42-44. UA840.V45

Reproduces an unidentified article from Military Technology (Bonn) describing visits to the CPLA 38th Air Force Division, the 196th Infantry Division, and the Jiangnan shipyard near Shanghai.

"This Past Year." Beijing Review, vol. 24, no. 52, 28 December 1981, pp. 12-14. DS701.P42

Black and white photographs of the year in review include a photo of the military exercises in north China, in September 1981.

Tian Yun. "An Ordinary Company." Beijing Review, vol. 25, no. 31, 2 August 1982, pp. 26-29. DS701. p. 42

Examines the life of an "ordinary" signal company stationed in the eastern outskirts of Beijing. Because the company's work requires technical training, its members' educational level is higher than that of most infantrymen. This is attributed in part to the stiff competition for army conscription. Discusses relations between officers and men, and army men and civilians.

Tian Yun. "Life in PLA: Learning Civilian Skills." Beijing Review, vol. 26, no. 31, 1 August 1983, pp. 25-28. DS701.P42

Reports the "quest for knowledge and skills" undertaken by the approximately 1 million soldiers and officers who finish their tour of duty within the CPLA annually and become civilians again. Soldiers want to acquire skills apart from their combat readiness to aid in modernization. A certain Nanjing Military Region division has learned the advantages of spare-time study--their officers and soldiers are well versed in both military and civilian skills. Military training remains the top priority--stressing enhancement of the political and military qualities of the army and building it into a modern, revolutionary defense force. Details on the initial misgivings and subsequent results of the acquisition of civilian skills are provided.

Tian Yun. "Life in the Army: After Joining Up." Beijing Review, vol. 26, no. 12, 21 March 1983, pp. 25-28. DS701.P42

Questions about life in the CPLA inspired these interviews with the soldiers and commanders who guard the northeastern border of China. The article describes life in the CPLA for new soldiers and notes the camaraderie among officers and soldiers. Zhu Qingguo, deputy political commissar of an army stationed in Liaoning Province, said there are four points of progress and benefits soldiers receive while serving in the army: (1) their ideological and theoretical level is improved; (2) they learn to live independently; (3) they master some military skills and gain some scientific and cultural knowledge; and (4) they get economic benefits. A black and white photograph shows soldiers on Xiaowangjia Island on patrol duty.

Tian Yun. "The Police and the People." Beijing Review, vol. 26, no. 21, 23 May 1983, pp. 22-27. DS701.P42

A brief introduction on the functions of the police and their relationship with the people. A section on the armed police and police guards notes that China's armed police force was founded recently by merging CPLA units guarding leading party and government departments and key installations, with armed and frontier police as well as fire brigades formerly under the leadership of public security departments. The armed police force is responsible for helping to safeguard China's sovereignty and dignity, maintaining public security, and ensuring the safety of leading party and government organizations, key installations, and the lives and property of the people. The police are being consolidated and reorganized to help eradicate damage suffered during the Cultural Revolution.

"Tuning the Army." Asiaweek (Hong Kong), vol. 7, no. 40, 9 October 1981, p. 18. DS1.A715

More than 100,000 CPLA troops took part in war games in Hebei that seemed designed to show the Soviets what they would face in an attack on China. Military Commission Chairman Deng Xiaoping, in CPLA uniform, reviewed the troops along with Hu Yaobang, Zhao Ziyang, Li Xiannian, and Hua Guofeng. China seems determined to avert a crisis in military morale, as the CPLA has been distressed by budget cuts, loss of perquisites for officers, and

criticism of Mao Zedong. The maneuvers were also designed to see if the communications and coordination problems encountered in the 1979 border conflict with Vietnam have been eliminated.

"U.S. To Ease China Arms Sales Curbs." Aviation Week and Space Technology (New York), vol. 114, no. 25, 22 June 1981, p. 25. TL501.A8

US Secretary of State Alexander Haig disclosed in Beijing that the United States will remove most munitions list restrictions and will consider arms sales to China on a case-by-case basis.

Wang Chen. "Investigation on the Hainan Incident." Asian Outlook (Taipei), vol. 18, no. 4, April 1983, pp. 31-33. DS1.A47416

Reproduces a report of undetermined authenticity by Wang Zhen on disturbances on Hainan Island created by retired servicemen. The report accuses Xu Shiyu and Hainan military subdistrict officers of fomenting the disturbances. The commentary following the report asserts that the incident proves that the anti-Deng struggle is still very serious within the party and the military.

Wang Chi-wu. "Military Preparedness and Security Needs: Perceptions From the Republic of China on Taiwan." Asian Survey (Berkeley), vol. xxi, no. 6, June 1981, pp. 651-663. DS1.A492

Critiques assumptions underlying Western perceptions of Taiwan's security needs. Outlines scenarios for a mainland Chinese invasion of Taiwan, assuming the use of conventional, nonnuclear weapons. Describes the development of Taiwan's defense industry, and identifies its national defense needs.

Wang Shao-nan. "How Can Chinese Communist Forces Be Modernized?" Asian Outlook (Taipei), vol. 18, no. 3, March 1983, pp. 31-33. DS1.A47416

Takes the November 1982 CPLA logistics work conference as the starting point for discussing CPLA backwardness and weaknesses. Classifies logistics problems into five categories: (1) the logistics system is chaotic and lacks unification; (2) supplies are difficult because of the numerous points and long lines in stationed areas; (3) cadre management ability is low; (4) the industry for military supplies is backward; and (5) there is no unified planning for science and technology. Stresses outdated equipment and tactics, and analyzes reasons for poor CPLA performance in the 1979 Sino-Vietnamese border war.

Wang, Jack. "Wei Kuo-ching's Fall." Asian Outlook (Taipei), vol. 18, no. 2, February 1983, p. 69. DS1.A47416

The pragmatist faction of the Chinese Communist Party removed a big obstacle in implementing Deng Xiaoping's line by dismissing Wei Guoqing as CPLA General Political Department Director. Wei is criticized for his alleged immortality and corruption in military and political posts.

"We Will Root Out Leftists and Rightists. . . ." Asiaweek (Hong Kong), vol. 9, no. 46, 18 November 1983, pp. 32-38, 44-45. DS1.A715

Discusses China's party rectification and movement to fight spiritual pollution, and the implications in various sectors, and chances for success. Section on the CPLA calls the military a "bastion of leftism and feudalism in Chinese politics" that has had fat budgets, a bloated bureaucracy, and an immunity to organizational reforms. The party has begun structural streamlining, and a reformed, younger CPLA leadership could introduce the responsibility system into the military. Technical knowledge among officers will be emphasized, and the military will aid in the technological transformation of civilian industry.

"What NPC Deputies Say." Beijing Review, vol. 26, no. 26, 27 June 1983, pp. 19-22. DS701.P42

Yang Dezhi, CPLA Chief of General Staff, and a deputy to the 1st Session of the 6th NPC, remarked on Peng Zhen's opening speech and Zhao Ziyang's government work reports to the Congress. Yang said China must develop its national defense in step with the state's economic construction. The modernization and regularization of the army can only be undertaken gradually by stages. China will rely mainly on itself to improve the weaponry and equipment of the CPLA though advanced technology will be actively imported from foreign countries. In the future the army will strenuously reform its organization and command systems, the composition of cadres and logistics, style of leadership, and methods of work. The army will work towards creating combined army units capable of coping with modern warfare, combine operations, and rapid responses.

Whiting, Allen S. "Sino-American Relations: The Decade Ahead." Orbis (Philadelphia), vol. 26, no. 3, fall 1982, pp. 697-718. D839.068

Offers observations on certain key aspects of Sino-American relations in the coming decade. Assesses China's probable weight in the global balance of power--Beijing's ability to extend military force or exert economic influence around the world; and China's contribution to constraining Soviet power that might otherwise be brought to bear in Europe, the Middle East, or elsewhere. He notes that though the CPLA has "obsolescence in air power and sealift capability," the CPLA Navy could isolate the offshore islands or Taiwan itself.

Xie Xuan. "The Great Wall of Steel--Commemorating the 55th Anniversary of the Founding of the Chinese People's Liberation Army." Beijing Review, vol. 27, no. 31, 2 August 1982, pp. 19-23. DS701.P42

Article deals with the present state of the army and explains the shift in focus of the army's work to building a modern regular armed force without negating the CPLA's traditional operation based on people's war. There are several black and white photographs, including one captioned "Army and air force units take part in military exercises."

Yang, Richard Hsieh. "President Reagan's Democracy Offensive and US-ROC and Mainland China's Relations, Part One." Asian Outlook (Taipei), vol. 18, no. 3, March 1983, pp. 21-26. DS1.A47416

The US Government should reassess its policies toward Taipei and Beijing. Strategically, Taiwan's security is critically important to US security interests in the Pacific Region. Discusses Chinese ability to mount an effective invasion of Taiwan, and compares the balance of forces between China and Taiwan. Aiding China militarily without increasing Taiwan's defense capability would threaten Taiwan's survival and vital US security interests in the area.

Yang Tie and Gai Powei. "With the Support of Knowledge." Jiefangjun Huabao (Beijing), no. 437, November 1983, pp. 8-9. In Chinese.

CPLA oil storage depot solves its problems by calling in intellectuals from the staff of Qinghua University as consultants. Includes black and white photographs.

Zhang Hanting and Xu Nengrong. "Implement Rules and Regulations; Achieve a Better Working Style." Jiefangjun Huabao (Beijing), no. 424, October 1982, pp. 30-31. In Chinese.

Article emphasizes the values of discipline, order, and compliance with regulations. Includes black and white photographs of inspections, saluting the flag, and performing scheduled ship maintenance.

Zhang Jun. "Military Exercise in North China." Xiandai Junshi [CONMILIT: The Defence Monthly] (Hong Kong), vol. 5, no. 9, issue 60, 1 November 1981, pp. 13-15. In Chinese.

Describes the large military exercise held in north China in August 1981. The exercise involved 100,000 troops of the CPLA Ground Forces and Air Force and pitted the "red army" against the "blue army." The CPLA gained useful experience in combined-services operations in conditions of modern warfare, which was one of the weak points of the 1979 Sino-Vietnamese border war. The massive exercise also aimed to show off Chinese military muscle to friends (United States and Japan) and foes (USSR and Vietnam) alike. Includes black and white photographs of the exercise at Zhangjiakou.

Zhao Huaijun; Gao Fengzhang; and Hu Baoyu. "A Contest that Breaks Fresh Ground." Jiefangjun Huabao (Beijing), no. 421, July 1982, pp. 18-19. In Chinese.

A Beijing Military Region communications regiment holds an annual contest in military occupational skills, which serves to increase technical proficiency and to build morale. Color photographs of various contests in relevant skills.

2. HISTORICAL/BIOGRAPHICAL



Deng Xiaoping and Hu Yaobang Reviewing Troops



The CPLA Enters Beijing, 1949



Founding the PRC, 1 October 1949

a. Monographs

Cherepanov, A. I. As Military Advisor in China. Moscow: Progress Publishers, 1982. 332 pp. DS774.C38713

Author served as a Soviet military adviser to the Guomindang from 1923 to 1927, and again from 1938 to 1939. His memoirs purport to convey the preeminent role that Soviet military advisers played in the "Chinese Revolution of 1925-1927." Special attention is given to the roles of Mikhail Borodin and Vassily Blyuker (General Galin). The last section, which details Cherepanov's 1938-39 stint, deals sketchily with the 8th Route and New 4th Armies.

Dreyer, June Teufel. "The Chinese Militia." In Communist Armies in Politics. Edited by Jonathan R. Adelman. Boulder, CO: Westview Press, 1982. 225 pp. Index. JF195.C5C65 1982

The Chinese credit the militia with an important part in achieving victory in the War of Liberation and an important role in the strategy of people's war. These roles provided the militia with its reason for being after 1949, but did not adequately define its function in society and relationship with both the party and the CPLA. As a result, the militia has been a source of controversy, and disagreements have centered around the issues of command and control, the proper mix of civilian and military functions, and the optimum size.

Du Jian, Zhou Changcheng, Wang Miaosheng, and Ding Jiaqi. A Brief History of the Chinese People's Liberation Army. Beijing: Warriors' Press, 1982. 112 pp. In Chinese.

Divides CPLA history into four periods: The Land Revolution (1927-37), the Anti-Japanese War (1937-45), The War to Liberate All China (1945-49), and The Period of Socialist Revolution and Beijing Socialism (1949-present). Describes the major accomplishments of the CPLA since 1949 as modernization and regularization, while calling the Cultural Revolution (1966-76) "extremely damaging to army-building."

Hu Chi-hsi. L'Armee Rouge et L'Ascension de Mao [The Red Army and the Rise of Mao]. Paris: Editions de l'Ecole des Hautes Etudes en Sciences Sociales, 1982. 272 pp. In French. UA837.H776 1982

Discusses the two wars of the Jiangxi Soviet period (1927-34): the KMT war of encirclement and the factional wars of the CCP. Mao Zedong developed an army which was professional and without local roots or ties to an agrarian revolution. Mao was ousted in 1932 by newly arrived Moscow-trained members of the Central Committee, who expanded the army, made it local, tied it to agrarian revolution, and led it to defeat in the last encirclement campaign. Mao returned from disgrace at the Zunyi Conference (1935), and the Red Army became once again a professional, non-local army doing a job for the party.

Jencks, Harlan W. "China's Civil Military Relations, 1949-1980." In Civil-Military Relations: Regional Perspectives. Edited by Morris Janovitz. Beverly Hills, CA: Sage Publications, 1981. 288 pp. U21.5.C57

China's low level of differentiation between political and military leaders has its roots in the long period of struggle against the KMT and Japan. China's military-political behavior is characterized by a professional desire for social stability, and activities have been directed to moderating the radical and destabilizing effects of civilian politics. There is movement toward a more professional CPLA and "younger officers are being encouraged to concentrate their efforts on military modernization: on the mastery of modern science, technology, strategy, and tactics."

Jencks, Harlan W. "Strategic Deception in the Chinese Civil War." In Strategic Military Deception. Edited by Donald C. Daniel and Katherine L. Herbig. New York: Pergamon Press, 1982. xiii. 379 pp. Index. Illustrations. U163.S76

Jencks demonstrates that Chinese Communist leaders effectively used deception during the final stage of the Chinese civil war (1945-49). Jencks presents three cases depicting different levels of political-military strategy: the "Yanan case," the Huai-Hai campaign of late 1948, and the strategic "end game" in 1949. He points out that surviving Communist leaders of the civil war continue to lead China.

Joffe, Ellis. "The Military as a Political Actor in China." In Soldiers, Peasants, and Bureaucrats: Civil-Military Relations in Communist and Modernizing Societies. Edited by Roman Kolkowica and Andrezej Korbonski. London: George Allen & Unwin, 1982. 340 pp. Illustrations. Index. JF195.C5 S63

Chapter 6 assesses the shifting role of the Chinese military as a political actor and views the "whole process of military involvement in political affairs." Joffe concludes that "while the military leadership remains a major force in the formulation of national policy, the army has increasingly reverted to its military role. . . . The political role of the military is thus contingent above all upon the state of national politics."

Meyer, Hektor. Die Entwicklung der kommunistischen Streitkräfte in China von 1927 bis 1949. Dokumente und Kommentar [The Development of the Communist Armed Forces in China From 1927 to 1949. Documents and Commentary]. Berlin: Walter de Gruyter, 1982. xi. 594 pp. Bibliography. Index. In German. UA837.E67 1982

Documents the historical development of China's Communist armed forces in the 1927-49 period (the first civil war and "epoch of the Red Army"), the Sino-Japanese War of 1937-45 ("epoch of the 8th and New 4th Armies"), and the second civil war ("epoch of the People's Liberation Army").

Mozingo, David. "The Chinese Army and the Communist State." In State and Society in Contemporary China. Edited by Victor Nee and David Mozingo. Ithaca, NY: Cornell University Press, 1983. 303 pp. Index. DS777.75.S76 1983

Attempts to establish party monopoly of power over the state were repeatedly thwarted in the post-1949 period by military opposition within the revolutionary movement to the concept of the party-state. The inability to erect a centralized party-state along the Soviet model stemmed from the early revolutionary history of party dependence on military power. Top military leaders penetrated the entire state apparatus and, through continuing intervention in political crises, helped to determine the outcome of the decisive inner party struggles.

Nee, Victor. "Between Center and Locality: State, Militia, and Village." In State and Society in Contemporary China. Edited by Victor Nee and David Mozingo. Ithaca, NY: Cornell University Press, 1983. 303 pp. Index. DS777.75.S76 1983

The Chinese militia is a key institution through which the state and local society are linked and through which the state extends its power directly into village society. Though the militia is an important instrument of control and mobilization, the local character of its leaders and members builds a considerable counterbalance to state control. In the Cultural Revolution, the localist character of the village elite, as manifested in the political behavior of the militia, enabled villages to escape the worst disruptions of the period.

Nie Rongzhen. Memoirs of Nie Rongzhen (Volume 1). Beijing: Warriors' Press, 1983. 355 pp. Illustrations. In Chinese.

Nie Rongzhen, CPLA Marshal and CCP Politburo member, recalls his early career with the Chinese Communist movement in Europe and military exploits in China from 1925 to 1935. Major chapters detail his participation in such major events as the Nanchang Uprising (1927) and the Long March (1934-35).

Roberts, Thomas C. The Chinese People's Militia and the Doctrine of People's War. Washington, D.C.: National Defense University Press, 1983. 146 pp. Illustrations. UA838.M5R63 1983

Describes militia organization, peacetime and combat roles, and relationship to the CPLA. Examines the way in which China's defensive strategy and the militia's role in that strategy have been influenced by the military modernization program since 1977. Concludes that the concept of people's war has not died and that the militia--reorganized and strengthened--has been brought under direct control of the CPLA to a degree unprecedented since 1949.

Smedley, Agnes. "The Red Phalanx." In Guerrilla Strategies: An Historical Anthology from the Long March to Afghanistan. Edited by Gerard Chaliand. Berkeley, CA: University of California Press, 1982. xii. 353 pp. Bibliography. U240.G8234 1982

Biography of Zhu De covers the organizational Yan'an period--from the 1937 Japanese invasion to 1944-45, when the Red Army reached full strength. This chapter is taken from Smedley's book, The Great Road: The Life and Times of Chu Teh. New York: Monthly Review Press, 1956.

Stuart, Douglas T. and Tow, William T. "The Theory and Practice of Chinese Military Deception." In Strategic Military Deception. Edited by Donald C. Daniel and Katherine L. Herbig. New York: Pergamon Press, 1982. xiii. 378 pp. Index. Illustrations. U163.S76 1982

Traces the traditional importance of deception in Chinese military thought as one of several concepts that influence the decisionmaking behavior of Chinese leaders. Covers deception in Chinese literature and history, Maoist doctrine, the Korean War, the 1962 Sino-Indian border conflict, the 1965 Ussuri River conflict, and the 1979 Sino-Vietnamese border war. Concludes that since 1949 China has emphasized strategies of deterrence and education of opponents rather than deception.

Ting, William Pang-yu. "The Chinese Army." In Communist Armies in Politics. Edited by Jonathan R. Adelman. Boulder, CO: Westview Press, 1982. 225 pp. Index. JF195.C5C65 1982

Chinese civil-military relations can be best described as a system that 1) shares the same personnel pool, 2) had a symbiotic existence before 1949, and 3) oscillated between tension and cooperation after 1949. During crisis periods, especially those precipitated by radicals (such as the Great Leap Forward) civilian-military and intramilitary conflicts often occurred. During such crises the military sector of the civil-military elite often supported a conservative coalition. The new civil-military tension over military modernization involves policy disagreements between two competing moderate elite groups and may be resolved by bureaucratic bargaining and coalition politics. Thus civil-military relationships may be entering a new era in the 1980s.

b. Serials

Bi Fang. "How Kang Keqing Joined the Red Army (2)." Women of China (Beijing), April 1983, pp. 16-18. HQ1736.A433

Second installment of the story of Kang Keqing's childhood and youth tells how she joined the Red Army in 1928. Also mentions the brigade of 200 women volunteers Kang led in the 1930s in Jianxi Province.

"Books About the People's Liberation Army." Beijing Review, no. 32, 9 August 1982, p. 30. DS701.P42

Brief reviews of three books published in Chinese by the Soldiers' Publishing House [Warriors' Press]. Liu Bocheng's Field Operations is a collection of 30 articles about Liu, who is portrayed as a model in studying and applying, and contributing to the development of Mao's military thought. A Single Spark Can Start a Prairie Fire, a 10-volume collection of revolutionary reminiscences by CPLA veterans, includes 635 articles arranged in chronological order recording major events from the Nanchang Uprising of 1 August 1927 to Liberation in 1949. A Brief History of the Chinese People's Liberation Army recounts the development of the CPLA under the CCP's leadership and introduces the CPLA's contributions to Liberation, safeguarding socialist China, and maintaining world peace.

Boylan, Edward S. "The Chinese Cultural Style of Warfare." Comparative Strategy (New York), vol. 3, no. 4, 1982, pp. 341-364. JX1.C62

Examines Chinese history and says that certain themes recur frequently enough and are sufficiently distinct from Western modes of military thought and action to be considered a Chinese style of warfare. The Chinese style of warfare emphasizes strategy over brute force, attacks military as opposed to economic targets, is willing to end a conflict once essential political goals have been met, and stresses man over machinery as the most vital element determining military strength.

Duyker, E. A. J. "Sino-Indian Conflict 1958-1962." Defence Force Journal (North Melbourne), vol. 37, November/December 1982, pp. 6-10. U1.D26

Reviews the history of the Sino-Indian conflict between 1958 and 1962 starting with China's building a road across Aksai Chin. Discusses Indian and Chinese perceptions of threats to their security; for example, China's fear of CIA aid to Tibetan rebels and the prospect of a two-front invasion from India and Taiwan. Notes that China avoided any escalation of the conflict until her forces were properly deployed and all political means were exhausted.

Foot, Rosemary. "The Sino-American Conflict in Korea." Asian Affairs (London), vol. xiv, part ii, June 1983, pp. 160-166. DS1.R6

Says the US Government did not believe that China would interfere in the Korean War if UN forces crossed the 38th parallel. The United States believed that China's weak economy, shaky position in the foreign community, and likely dependence on the Soviet Union for military supplies, would preempt the CPLA from entering the war to aid North Korea.

"Introduction to 'Selected Works of Zhu De.'" Beijing Review. Beijing: People's Publishing House, vol. 26, no. 33, 15 August 1983, pp. 26-28. DS701.P42

Notes that Selected Works of Zhu De went on sale on Army Day (1 August). The book, edited by the Editorial Committee on Party Literature under the CCP Central Committee, includes 65 articles; 32 articles written between 1931 and 1965 deal primarily with military theory, strategy, and tactics.

Jian Wu. "Books--A Field Marshal's Lift." Beijing Review, vol. 26, no. 3, 17 January 1983, pp. 29-30. DS701.P42

The Military Career of Liu Bocheng, edited by Yang Guoyu, Cheng Feiqin, Li Anming, and Wang Wei, and published in Chinese by the China Youth Publishing House, recounts the life of "this eminent proletarian revolutionary, strategist, and military theoretician. . . ." Liu's biography accents how he applied Mao's military thinking and drew on classic military theories and foreign experiences to formulate strategies and tactics suited to the conditions of the Chinese Army.

Yin Zhihui. "The Wushu General." China Reconstructs (Beijing), vol. xxxii, no. 12, December 1983, pp. 57-59. DS701.C643

Relates how CPLA General Xu Shiyu received the epithet "Wushu General." Describes how Xu learned martial arts (wushu) at the famous Shaolin Temple, joined the CCP, and rose to a command in the Red Army. Xu states that wushu is not as useful as it was centuries ago, but is never out of date as a means of physical training.

3. GROUND FORCES



Tanks and Aircraft Prepare for Combined Services Exercise



Infantrymen Train With Mortars



Antiaircraft Defense

a. Monographs

Foss, Christopher F. Artillery of the World. London: Ian Allan Ltd., 1981. 176 pp. Index. Photographs. UF560.F58 1981b

The third and revised edition of Artillery of the World. Though China has no listings under artillery fire control systems and other aids, there are various listings under guns and mortars and multiple rocket systems. Of the 23 types of guns and mortars in the China section, included are the 100-mm Type-59 antiaircraft gun, a Soviet KS-19 built in China, and the 75-mm Type-52 recoilless rifle, a modified US M20 recoilless rifle built in China, some of which were supplied to Vietnam.

Foss, Christopher F., ed. Jane's Armour and Artillery 1981-1982. London: Jane's Publishing Co. Ltd., 1981. Illustrations. 826 pp. UG446.5.J292

Includes discussions, with illustrations and specifications, of certain PLA tanks, armored personnel carriers, self-propelled and towed guns and howitzers, antiaircraft guns and missiles, and multiple rocket launchers. Also includes two tables on armor and artillery in China's service.

Foss, Christopher F. ed. Jane's Armour and Artillery 1982-83. London: Jane's Publishing Co. Ltd., 1982. 924 pp. Index. Illustrations. UG446.5.J292

Notes that China is many years behind the Warsaw Pact and NATO in the design and production of armored fighting vehicles. In recent years China has obtained some technology (night vision equipment and fire control systems) from the West, but so far little seems to have resulted in new designs. China's new main battle tank, the Type-69, is discussed but not included in the entries. Entries for China include tanks, armored personnel carriers, self-propelled howitzers, towed artillery, towed antiaircraft guns, multiple rocket launchers, and ammunition. Includes tables on armor and artillery in current service. Black and white photographs and line drawings usually accompany the entries.

Foss, Christopher F. ed. Jane's Armour and Artillery 1983-84. London: Jane's Publishing Co. Ltd., 1983. 1013 pp. Index. Illustrations. UG446.5.J292

Notes that details now emerging on the latest known Chinese tank, the Type-69, indicate that it is only an improved Type-59. Entries for China include tanks (including the Type 69), armored personnel carriers, self-propelled guns, towed artillery, towed antiaircraft guns, multiple rocket launchers, and ammunition. Tables of armor and artillery in service, black and white photographs, and line drawings are included.

Foss, Christopher F., ed. Jane's Military Vehicles and Ground Support Equipment 1982. London: Jane's Publishing Co. Ltd., 1982. Illustrations. 672 pp. UG615.J35

Includes discussions, with illustrations and specifications, of certain PLA mines, lightweight vehicles, trucks, and artillery tractors.

Foss, Christopher F., ed. Jane's Military Vehicles and Ground Support Equipment 1983. London: Jane's Publishing Co. Ltd., 1983. 843 pp. Index. Illustrations. UG615.J35

Entries for China include mines, tracked prime movers, trucks, and light-weight vehicles. Includes black and white photographs, line drawings, and specifications.

Hogg, Ian V., ed. Jane's Infantry Weapons, 1983-84. New York: Jane's Publishing Inc., 1983. 903 pp. Illustrations. Tables. UD380.J36

Entries for China include antiaircraft weapons, grenades, machineguns, mortars and ammunition, rifles, and submachineguns. These categories usually include descriptions, specifications, black and white photographs, and line drawings of China's infantry weapons.

Innis, Joseph F. "China." In Fighting Armies: Nonaligned, Third World, and Other Ground Armies A Combat Assessment. Edited by Richard A. Gabrel. Westport, CT: Greenwood Press, 1983. xxi. 276 pp. Index. Tables. UA10.N66

Examines CPLA ground force organization, capabilities, and doctrine. Describes relations between the army and larger society, analyzes possible combat scenarios, and discusses military modernization. The CPLA could not successfully project its power any significant distance into either the USSR or Vietnam. A successful invasion of Taiwan would depend on the total lack of US assistance to Taiwan. A more modern CPLA ground force will develop only if political and economic conditions continue to favor current plans. Concludes that the CPLA ground forces could probably perform its mission of national defense in a conventional, but not a nuclear war. However, in a worldwide nuclear war, China would probably emerge as a major postnuclear power.

Pretty, Ronald T., ed. Jane's Weapon Systems 1981-1982. London: Jane's Publishing Co. Ltd., 1981. 1006 pp. Index. Illustrations. Tables. U104.J35

Entries for Chinese missile systems include strategic missiles, coastal defense missiles, shipborne missiles, antiaircraft missiles, and air defense. Entries for Chinese equipment include ground forces ordnance (howitzers, field guns, antitank and antiaircraft guns), artillery rockets, naval ordnance, and ground radar. Chinese weapons are also included in tables listing weapons and equipment by category.

Pretty, Ronald T., ed. Jane's Weapon Systems 1982-83. London: Jane's Publishing Co. Ltd. ed., 1983. 1043 pp. Index. Illustrations. Tables. U104.J35

Entries for China include strategic weapons systems, coastal defense weapons, shipborne weapons, mobile surface-to-air guided missiles, land-based air defense, ground forces ordnance, artillery rockets, naval guns, aircraft armament, and ground radar. Includes black and white photographs

and line drawings. Chinese weapons are also included in tables listing weapons and equipment by category.

Raggett, R. J., ed. Jane's Military Communications 1981. New York: Jane's Publishing Incorporated, 1981. 629 pp. Index. Illustrations. UG590.J35

Notes that much of China's communications equipment is of Soviet origin. China will be looking to the West for a wide range of new electronic hardware, but China also has great potential to develop its own. Entries for China in the categories of MF/HF radios, VHF/UHF radios, and line communications equipment lack details.

Raggett, R. J., ed. Jane's Military Communications 1982. New York: Jane's Publishing Incorporated, 1982. 723 pp. Index. Illustrations. UG590.J35

Notes that most current equipment is of Soviet origin. China has a vast capability to develop and operate a wide range of systems. Entries for China are listed under the categories of tactical ground radio and line communications equipment. Few details are available.

Raggett, R. J., ed. Jane's Military Communications 1983. London: Jane's Publishing Company Incorporated, 1983. 839 pp. Index. Illustrations. UG590.J35

Chinese equipment is listed under the following categories: tactical ground radio, ground-based radio, microwave relay equipment, and field telephone sets (line communications equipment). Few details are available and even fewer photographs of equipment.

Weeks, John. ed. Jane's Infantry Weapons 1981-82. London: Jane's Publishing Co. Ltd., 1981. 743 pp. Index. Illustrations. UD380.J36

Entries for China include pistols, submachineguns, machineguns, rifles, ammunition, grenades, mortars, antiaircraft guns, and antitank weapons. Includes tables of weapons in service. Entries usually include descriptions, specifications, black and white photographs, and line drawings.

Weeks, John, ed. Jane's Infantry Weapons 1982-83. London: Jane's Publishing Co. Ltd., 1982. 800 pp. Index. Illustrations. Tables. UD380.J36

Entries for China include pistols, submachinguns, rifles, machineguns, ammunition, grenades, mortars, antiaircraft guns, and antitank weapons. These categories usually include descriptions, specifications, black and white photographs, and line drawings of CPLA-specific weapons.

b. Serials

"Armoured Challenge." Far Eastern Economic Review (Hong Kong), vol. 120, no. 23, 9 June 1982, p. 13. HC411.F18

China has produced a significantly improved version of its elderly T-59 main battle tank. The new T-59 has a laser range-finder and infrared devices for night fighting, and a gun stabilizer to ensure accurate shooting on the move.

"Asia: China's T-69s Out in the Open." Strategy Week (Washington, D.C.), vol. viii, no. 29, 26 July-1 August 1982, p. 2.

China's Type-69 main battle tank was shown extensively to "foreign experts" in Hong Kong in an hour-long film of "war exercises in North China." The tank, designed in 1969, is based on the Type-59 chassis, with major improvements in the main weapons systems and sensors, and is fitted with China's first 105-mm to 106-mm smooth bore gun with a locally designed stabilizer. There is also a main externally mounted infrared searchlight and a secondary IR searchlight. An auto laser rangefinder is mounted at the gun root. Further details on the tank's equipment are provided.

"Asia: Proposals on Recruiting PLA Officers." Defense & Foreign Affairs Weekly (Washington, D.C.), vol. ix, no. 10, 14-20 March 1983, p. 4.

Yu Qiuli, Director of the CPLA Political Department and concurrently Deputy Secretary General of the CCP Central Committee Military Commission, has suggested the army recruit its officers mainly from the better educated technical corps rather than from the infantry. Yu would also like to see some of the young teachers from the army schools promoted as combat troop commanders.

"Brazil-China Axis." Strategy Week (Washington, D.C.), vol. vii, no. 8, 2-8 March 1981, p. 1.

Speculates on impending deal between Engesa, Brazil's premier defense equipment manufacturer, and China. Engesa makes armored vehicles and has been trying to find a suitable antitank guided weapons system to mount on its Cascavel for the Chinese.

"China's Ground Forces Infantry Infrared Detector." Xiandai Junshi [CONMILIT: The Defence Monthly] (Hong Kong), vol. 5, no. 4, issue 55, 1 June 1981, p. 14. In Chinese.

Briefly describes an infantry infrared detector designed by Wang Xinmin, a Wuhan Military Region staff officer. Includes black and white photographs of the detector.

"China's 'Type-59' Main Battle Tank." Xiandai Junshi [CONMILIT: The Defence Monthly] (Hong Kong), vol. 6, no. 2, issue 65, (1 April 1982), p. 64. In Chinese.

Black and white photographs plus a brief description of the CPLA Type-59 main battle tank.

"China's Type 63 Light Amphibious Tank." Xiandai Junshi [CONMILIT: The Defence Monthly] (Hong Kong), vol. 7, no. 6, issue 81, 1 August 1983, pp. 50-52. In Chinese.

Describes the Type-63 ZHONGYUN light amphibious tank, based on an article which originally appeared in Bingqi Zhishi [Ordnance Knowledge]. Describes the ZHONGYUN's ability to float, propel itself through the water, and fire while afloat. Includes line drawings and a black and white photograph of Type-63 tanks in an exercise.

"China Sells MBTs to Iraq." Military Technology (Bonn), vol. xii, no. 4, 1983, p. 126.

Asian press sources report that China is selling large quantities of the version of its Type-59 main battle tank with laser rangefinders and infrared searchlights.

"Chinese Aid for Sihanouk." Defense & Foreign Affairs Weekly (Washington, D.C.), vol. ix, no. 7, 21-27 February 1983, p. 3.

China is ready to supply machineguns, rifles, grenades for rocket propelled grenade launchers, ammunition for recoilless cannons, and 82-mm and 60-mm mortars to Sihanouk's Moulinaka group in Kampuchea. In 1982 China provided US-made light weapons to the group. Sihanouk has asked the Chinese to send military advisers.

"Chinese Army Momentum." Strategy Week (Washington, D.C.), vol. viii, no. 29, 26 July-1 August 1982, p. 1.

Clare Hollingworth reports the CPLA is "in the throes of change." China's new Type-69 tank, a new "rocket mine-layer," 122-mm self-propelled howitzers, and SAGGER antitank missiles are being displayed.

"Chinese Light Rocket Demolition Device." Xiandai Junshi [CONMILIT: The Defence Monthly] (Hong Kong), vol. 5, no. 4, issue 55, 1 June 1981, p. 14. In Chinese.

Briefly describes a light rocket demolition device produced by a certain CPLA engineering research institute and a certain ordnance factory.

"The Chinese Motorized Reconnaissance Unit." Xiandai Junshi [CONMILIT: The Defence Monthly] (Hong Kong), vol. 5, no. 1, issue 52, 1 March 1981, pp. 2-3. In Chinese.

Briefly describes a motorized reconnaissance company of a CPLA ground forces division which fought in the 1979 Sino-Vietnamese border war. The company has used its wartime experiences to eliminate its weakpoints through peacetime training. Includes black and white photographs of the company in training.

"Entries in a Frontier Guard's Diary." Women of China (Beijing), March 1983, pp. 18-21. HQ1736.A433

Provides excerpts from the diary of 23-year-old woman frontier guard Wei Lian, who serves at the Nasuo Frontier Inspection Station in the Guangxi Zhuang Autonomous Region. Tells stories of catching criminals and helping the local people. Includes black and white and color photographs of frontier guards.

Fang Yuan. "After His Graduation From University." Jiefangjun Huabao (Beijing), no. 433, July 1983, pp. 4-5. In Chinese.

Antichemical warfare teacher and exemplary CCP member Chen Haiping has taught for 23 years since graduating from the Military Engineering Academy. He has conducted experiments to estimate the area and duration of an enemy chemical attack in order to reduce or avoid casualties. Chen also has compiled a 1.2-million character reference work on antichemical warfare. Includes black and white photographs of Chen in the classroom and conducting experiments.

Gan Shiyong; Liu Youling; and Liu Tiesheng. "A Song of Pride Rises Along the Ergune River." Jiefangjun Huabao (Beijing), no. 429, March 1983, pp. 14-15. In Chinese.

Devotion to duty of frontier guards along the Ergune (Argun) River frontier of Inner Mongolia is praised. Includes color and black and white photographs.

"A Glimpse of the Shijiazhuang Army College." Xiandai Junshi [CONMILIT: The Defence Monthly] (Hong Kong), vol. 7, no. 9, issue 84, 1 November 1983, pp. 64-65. In Chinese and English.

Eight captioned black and white photographs of the Shijiazhuang Army College showing students in classroom, drills, and training.

Hao Bin and Yue Xin. "Chinese People's Liberation Army Logistics Work." Xiandai Junshi [CONMILIT: The Defence Monthly] (Hong Kong), vol. 6, no. 12, issue 75, 1 February 1983, p. 47. In Chinese.

Briefly discusses Zhang Aiping's comments on improving logistics work. Includes a black and white photograph of a refueling exercise.

Hao Zaisheng; Wang Qiuxi; Mai Chaozheng; and Wang Liangyuan. "Surround and Annihilate the Airborne 'Enemy'." Jiefangjun Huabao (Beijing), no. 417, March 1982, pp. 6-9. In Chinese.

Color and black and white photographs of a recent exercise in which infantry, tanks, artillery, antiaircraft artillery, and engineering units cooperated to quickly counterattack a paratroop and helicopter-supplied assault by the opposing force.

Huang Muchao; Lin Chaoye; and Mai Mingzu. "Tanks Go into Battle." Jiefangjun Huabao (Beijing), no. 423, September 1982, pp. 16-17. In Chinese.

A tank battalion of the Guangxi Border Defense Units, which won the title of "Heroic Tank Battalion" for its performance in the border war with Vietnam, trains new drivers in a field exercise that applies the lessons learned in combat. Black and white photographs show tanks on mountain roads, in tunnels, and crossing rivers.

Jacobs, G. "The PLA's Infantry and Their Weapons." Asian Defence Journal (Kuala Lumpur), August 1983, pp. 37-40, 42-43. UA830.A8

Discusses CPLA ground forces organization, doctrine, and weapons. Says that in the offensive phases of the war with Vietnam in 1979, CPLA regiments were the primary and immediate war-area security force behind the FEBA. Discusses company and battalion tactics and training of recruits and cautions that tables of organization and equipment are not always accurate. Details the Types-59, -51, and -54 pistols, Types-68 and -56 assault rifles, Types-56 and -56-1 light machineguns, and Types-53 and -57 heavy machineguns. Says individual weapons are rugged and well designed, if somewhat obsolescent.

Ji Baoan; Mai Mingzu; and Wang Liangyuan. "Li Qingyun on Koulin Mountain." Jiefangjun Huabao (Beijing), no. 421, July 1982, pp. 8-9. In Chinese.

Exemplary Deputy Regimental Commander Li Qingyun looks after the welfare of his troops, who man positions on a disputed mountain on the Vietnamese border. Includes black and white photographs.

Jin Hongwei; Kong Hai; Tang Hongcai; and Zhou Yi. "The Iron Arm Builds a Steel Bridge." Jiefangjun Bao (Beijing), no. 418, April 1982, pp. 16-17. In Chinese.

Combat engineers practice assembling a bridge under fire. Black and white photographs of bridge under construction and being crossed by a line of armored personnel carriers.

"Let Science Enter the Drill Field." Jiefangjun Huabao (Beijing), no. 434, August 1983, pp. 4-7. In Chinese.

Division Commander Guo Qing led a training reform group, which used science to reform training in one company and then throughout the whole division. Guo's reforms, including improved training regimens and more rigorous physical training, have improved combat ability. Guo's success proves that it is a question of how and what to reform, rather than whether or not to reform military training. Includes black and white and color photographs of Guo and his troops in training.

Li Jing. "Make a Concerted Effort, Improve Night Training." Jiefangjun Huabao (Beijing), no. 436, October 1983, pp. 34-35. In Chinese.

Report of a combined-arms (infantry and artillery) night combat exercise by Beijing Military Region troops. Includes black and white photographs.

Li Shou, Chen Yeping, Chao Hou, and Mai Mingzu. "A Praiseworthy Experiment." Jiefangjun Huabao (Beijing), no. 416, February 1982, pp. 10-13. In Chinese.

On the northeastern frontier, a special reinforced infantry battalion, which includes tank, artillery, communications, engineering, and logistic units, carries out field exercises in severe cold to determine the best ways to move and fight under such conditions. Includes color and black and white photographs.

Li Yongan and Pang Yongxiang. "Hard Training in Peacetime, Up to Snuff in Wartime." Jiefangjun Huabao (Beijing), no. 405, March 1981, pp. 14-15. In Chinese.

The 10th squad of an artillery company of the Guangxi Military District destroyed a Vietnamese tank in the 1979 Sino-Vietnamese border war. The squad has continued to train hard, knowing that crack troops perform well in battle. Includes black and white photographs of soldiers training.

Liang Wentian. "China's New Type-69 Tank." Xiandai Junshi [CONMILIT: The Defence Monthly] (Hong Kong), vol. 6, no. 5, issue 68, 1 July 1982, pp. 19-23. In Chinese and English.

The CPLA's new main battle tank made its debut in September 1981 in the parade following the military exercises at Zhangjiakou. The Type-69 has the same chassis and turret as the Type-59 tank, but has incorporated major improvements in the main weapons system and the optical sensors. The 105-mm to 106-mm smooth bore main tank gun comes with a weapon stabilizer which enables the tank to aim and fire accurately during fast maneuvering. The Type-69 also comes with infrared searchlights and an automatic laser range-finder. Includes black and white photographs and line drawings.

Liu Tesheng; Hu Changshang; and Ma Guangling. "Sharpen the Knife, Together Cut Down the New Arrogance of Power - Report from the Vietnamese Border Front Lines." Jiefangjun Huabao (Beijing), no. 413, November 1981, pp. 30-31. In Chinese.

Heroic defense of Mount Houlin on the Vietnamese border in May 1981. Black and white photographs of troops in the trenches.

Meng Zumei. "The 'Steel Nail' Position." Jiefangjun Huabao (Beijing), no. 418, April 1982, pp. 8-11. In Chinese.

Military exercise features defense of a fixed position against attack by massed tanks which, the article points out, is to be expected during the initial stage of a future war. Includes color and black and white photographs.

"Military Situation in East Asia and Western Pacific." Asian Defence Journal (Kuala Lumpur), March 1982, pp. 13-14, 16-17. UA830.A8

This survey of East Asian ground forces is condensed from the White Paper on Defence of Japan 1981. Includes discussion of Chinese, North Korean, and South Korean capabilities. Section on China notes that China possesses large-scale military power, but has many problems to overcome in terms of modernization.

"New Chinese Formations." Defense & Foreign Affairs Weekly (Washington, D.C.), vol. viii, no. 44, 8-14 November 1982, p. 1.

According to observers, "including one source close to Beijing," the CPLA is experimenting at several locations with new armed forces formations. The experimental divisions appear to be moving completely into a Soviet-style combined-arms concept, a first step away from the people's war concept. The formations have an integral armor and antiarmor combined-arms concept accompanied by mobility, though a shortage of tactical communications remains a major problem.

Also see: "PRC: Army Experiments." Defense & Foreign Affairs (Washington, D.C.), vol. x, no. 12, December 1982, p. i.

"New Support Equipments of the PLA." Xiandai Junshi [CONMILIT: The Defence Monthly] (Hong Kong), vol. 6, no. 2, issue 65, 1 April 1982, pp. 4-5. In Chinese and English.

Describes three new types of support equipment introduced into the CPLA: a compact frontline command post shelter, a laser firing training device, and an electronic joint command and control system. Includes black and white photographs of each new device.

"PLA Army In Clearance Training." Xiandai Junshi [CONMILIT: The Defence Monthly] (Hong Kong), vol. 7, no. 10, issue 85, 1 December 1983, p. 35. In Chinese and English.

Captioned black and white photographs of CPLA troops training in clearing various types of obstacles.

"PLA Engineers In Anti-tank Mine Laying Operations." Xiandai Junshi [CONMILIT: The Defence Monthly] (Hong Kong), vol. 5, no. 3, issue 54, 1 May 1981, p. 55. In Chinese and English.

Black and white photographs plus captions of CPLA antitank minelaying operations.

"PLA Innovated On Laser Simulator." Xiandai Junshi [CONMILIT: The Defence Monthly] (Hong Kong), vol. 7, no. 10, issue 85, 1 December 1983, p. 34. In Chinese and English.

Captioned black and white photographs of various laser firing simulators used by the CPLA.

"PLA Military Training Has Already Entered a New Stage." Xiandai Junshi [CONMILIT: The Defence Monthly] (Hong Kong), vol. 7, no. 8, issue 83, 1 October 1983, p. 52. In Chinese.

CPLA military training has entered a new stage by taking as its goal raising combined-services combat ability under modern conditions. The CPLA has emphasized combined-services training since the large-scale military exercise in north China in 1981. The CPLA now has many commanders capable of organizing and commanding complex combined-services battlefield operations.

"PLA Self-propelled Artillery Rocket Launchers." Xiandai Junshi [CONMILIT: The Defence Monthly] (Hong Kong), vol. 5, no. 3, issue 54, 1 May 1981, p. 2. In English and Chinese.

A black and white photograph plus an illustration of two new CPLA self-propelled 130-mm artillery rocket launchers, one with 19 tubes (photograph) and one with 23 tubes (illustration).

Sun Maoqing. "From Fighter to Army Commander." Jiefangjun Huabao (Beijing), no. 434, August 1983, pp. 12-13. In Chinese.

Li Lianghui became a CPLA paratrooper in 1961 and now is an army commander. When he became assistant army commander 7 years ago, many people wondered whether or not he would be competent at only 37 years of age. His command experience in paratrooper and combined-arms exercises has more than proved his abilities. He has successfully faced the double burden of modestly learning and passing on the fine traditions of the older generation and exploring and leading troops to modernization. Includes black and white and color photographs of Li planning and leading exercises and making a parachute landing.

Tan Shaoji; Wang Qiuxi; Wang Xiao; and Jia Mingzu. "Aerial Minelaying." Jiefangjun Huabao (Beijing), no. 420, June 1982, pp. 8-9. In Chinese.

Reports an exercise in which helicopters were used to lay antitank mines. Includes color photographs.

"Three Views of China." Vikrant: The Defence Journal (New Delhi), vol. xiii, no. 6, March 1982, pp. 42-44. UA840.V45

Reproduces an unidentified article from Military Technology (Bonn) describing visits to the CPLA 38th Air Force Division, the 196th Infantry Division, and the Jiangnan shipyard near Shanghai.

"Two New Innovations in PLA Equipment." Xiandai Junshi [CONMILIT: The Defence Monthly] (Hong Kong), vol. 6, no. 3, issue 66, 1 May 1982, pp. 9-10. In Chinese and English.

Briefly describes two new training simulators introduced by the CPLA: a land-based cockpit simulator for air combat training and a tank gunner simulator. Includes black and white photographs of both devices.

"Two New Types of PLA Equipment." Xiandai Junshi [CONMILIT: The Defence Monthly] (Hong Kong), vol. 6, no. 5, issue 68, 1 July 1982, pp. 56-57. In Chinese and English.

Briefly describes a simple smoke rocket system developed by the Jinan Military Region and an air target flight path tracing telescope developed by an air defense unit of the Nanjing Military Region. Includes black and white photographs of the devices.

"UK Turrets for PRC." Strategy Week (Washington, D.C.), vol. viii, no. 4, 1-7 February 1982, p. 1.

Vickers of the United Kingdom is producing turrets for Chinese Type-59 tanks. China is also believed to be planning to produce turrets in cooperation with Vickers at Xi'an. Vickers staff are said to be working in a factory compound at Xi'an which includes five factories--one now idle is equipped to produce the Spey engine in collaboration with Rolls-Royce.

Wang Hong; Peng Guan; and Ye Pingshou. "New Topics in Modern Night Combat." Jiefangjun Huabao (Beijing), no. 415, January 1982, pp. 8-11. In Chinese.

Article describes field experiments with various night vision devices, with an emphasis on ways to counter their use by a potential enemy. Includes color and black and white photographs.

Wang Xinmin; Li Ling; Xu Jun; Gao Qingfa; and Mai Chaozheng. "They Still Have the Old Heroic Spirit." Jiefangjun Huabao (Beijing), no. 423, September 1982, pp. 12-15. In Chinese.

Troops of the "Red 4th Company" impress old veterans with their prowess in realistic combat exercises. Black and white and color photographs of troops assaulting trenches and pillboxes.

Wu Yinsheng; Zhou Fangping; Qiu Yunxin; and He Huajing. "I Love Fakashan." Jiefangjun Huabao (Beijing), no. 422, August 1982, pp. 18-21. In Chinese.

High morale of troops in trenches atop a disputed mountain on the Vietnamese frontier. Includes black and white photographs.

Xiao Qiu. "China's Tank Equipment As Seen From the 'Type-69' Tank." Xiandai Junshi [CONMILIT: The Defence Monthly] (Hong Kong), vol. 7, no. 2, issue 77, 1 April 1983, pp. 4-7. In Chinese.

The backwardness of the Type-59 and Type-62 tanks has led China to develop a new tank, the Type-69, which has improved armor, a stabilizer system, and a fire control system (including a laser rangefinder). Discusses the differences between the Type-59 and Type-69 tanks in terms of tank body, weapons, rangefinder and fire control, gun stabilizer, mobility, and armor. Includes black and white photographs and line drawings of the Type-59 and Type-69 tanks.

Xu Jiasheng; Nie Guangli; and Jiao Chaozheng. "Ideological Struggle Advances, Skill Scales New Heights." Jiefangjun Huabao (Beijing), no. 408, June 1981, pp. 10-11. In Chinese.

The party branch of the 3d company of a certain Nanjing Military Region unit focuses on the "four haves, three stresses, and two fear nots" in unfolding "three hand" activities. The party branch teaches fighters that training hard as soldiers, strengthening national defense, and safeguarding the four modernizations is the revolutionary fighter's ideal. Includes black and white photographs of party branch members and troops working together.

Xu Jiasheng and Xu Fangming. "His Place Is With the Tanks." Jiefangjun Huabao (Beijing), no. 439, December 1983, pp. 26-27. In Chinese.

Introduces Xu Yanbin, a Nanjing Military Region tank division commander and graduate of the Harbin Military Engineering Academy. Xu has written armored unit training materials, and emphasizes strong physical training for his subordinates. Xu apparently is an example of the college-educated, professionally competent officer that the CPLA is trying to promote.

Yang Xuezu; Ma Zhongyuan; Zhou Yanli; and Liu Zhiwu. "An Army Suddenly Appears Out of the Gobi Desert." Jiefangjun Huabao (Beijing), no. 432, June 1983, pp. 10-13. In Chinese.

In the Gobi, CPLA cavalry units practice attacking the supply lines and rear installations of an invading army that relies on a high degree of mechanization. Includes color and black and white photographs of cavalry and of troops demolishing a pipeline and making a night attack on a helicopter field.

Yang Ziheng. "Zhang Bailin Creates New Teaching Methods." Jiefangjun Huabao (Beijing), no. 420, June 1982, pp. 10-11. In Chinese.

A model instructor at the Dalian Infantry Training School uses new, more realistic training methods to teach infantry troops to attack tanks with rockets and explosive charges. Includes black and white photographs of the field training.

Zeng Sheng. "I Love this Blood-Stained Land." Jiefangjun Huabao (Beijing), no. 433, July 1983, pp. 12-13. In Chinese.

Fakashan Garrison Squad Leader and Communist Party member Zeng Sheng writes of his squad's arduous life guarding the motherland's southern borders. Zeng loves this piece of land stained by the blood of martyrs, and wishes to defend the motherland always. Includes color photographs of Zeng and his squad on Fakashan.

Zhang Jun. "Type 63 Automatic Rifle." Xiandai Junshi [CONMILIT: The Defence Monthly] (Hong Kong), vol. 5, no. 12, issue 63, 1 February 1982, pp. 11-18. In Chinese and English.

The Type-63 7.62-mm automatic rifle is an indigenously designed CPLA infantry weapon. The Type-63 emerged in 1963 as a replacement of the Type-56 and Type-56-1 automatic rifles. The Sino-Vietnamese border war of 1979 revealed defects in the weapon, which have prompted the CPLA to remove it from service. Provides specifications and includes black and white and color photographs of the Type-63 rifle.

Zhang Rongshan and Duan Jiwen. "Sea Spray Reef." Jiefangjun Huabao (Beijing), no. 434, August 1983, pp. 10-11. In Chinese.

Praises high morale of naval personnel stationed on an observation and artillery tower on a reef near the outer approaches to Shanghai.

Zhao Shouyi and Zhang Kezong. "A Day with Squad Six." China Reconstructs (Beijing), vol. xxx, no. 8, August 1981, pp. 56-58. DS701.C643

Reports on visit to a company of the CPLA 51112 unit stationed in a courtyard alongside the Palace Museum in Beijing. The activities of the 11 soldiers in the 6th Squad are noted. One of the black and white photographs accompanying the text depicts drilling on the barracks grounds.

Zheng She. "Two-Way Training in China's Army." China Reconstructs (Beijing), vol. xxxii, no. 11, November 1983, pp. 28-30. DS701.C643

In recent years, China's army "... has been a school both of military knowledge and techniques and of those needed for peace." Zheng, a China Reconstructs staff reporter, visited a CPLA company in Jinhua, Zhejiang, to observe this dual process at the grassroots level. The CPLA company spent 60 to 70 percent of its time on physical and arms drills and studying modern arms and tactics, both in the classroom and in the field. Combined operations and rapid response under new conditions of war were stressed. The soldiers learned infantry skills, preparation for artillery, engineering or antichemical warfare service, and military theory and also received special vocational training for civilian work. Black and white photographs accompany the text, including one of a drill.

Zhi Gangzhuang and Sheng Gaoqu. "Hold the Ground and Pull the 'Tiger's Tooth'." Jiefangjun Huabao (Beijing), no. 432, June 1983, pp. 8-9. In Chinese.

Reports a military exercise featuring defense of a fixed position against attack by massed tanks, armored vehicles, and helicopters. In the famous "pulling the tiger's tooth" tactic, small groups of antitank militia took advantage of terrain to attack and block the paths of tanks. Includes black and white photographs of the exercise and of Uygur militia.

Zhi Zhu; Yang Ziheng; Wang Xinmin; and Liao Lin. "Enthusiasm at the Construction Site." Jiefangjun Huabao (Beijing), no. 424, October 1982, pp. 14-17. In Chinese.

Article praises the spirit and dedication of CPLA engineering troops, who play a major role in the project to divert a river to supply water to the city of Tianjin. Color and black and white photographs of construction work.

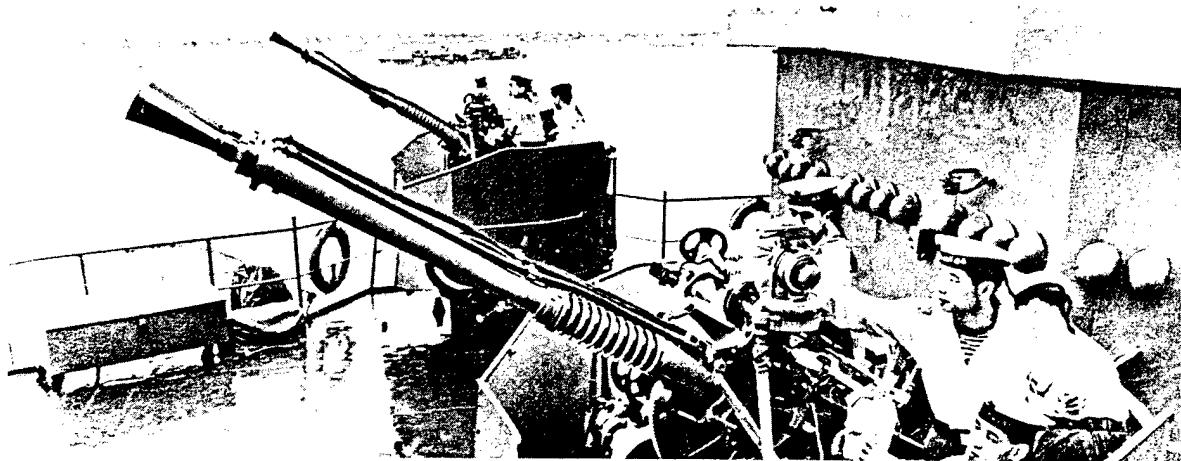
Zhou Jiashang; Meng Shaohong; Liu Farong; and Lu Yuanguo. "Light Cavalry of the Desert - Camels." Jiefangjun Huabao (Beijing), no. 417, March 1982, pp. 30-32. In Chinese.

In the desert camels can operate where neither motor vehicles nor helicopters can. They have a place in China's military traditions. Includes black and white photographs of a CPLA camel cavalry unit.

4. NAVAL FORCES



Sailors and their Captain



Sailors Prepare for an Exercise

a. Monographs

Albrecht, Gerhard, ed. Weyer's Warships of the World 1982/83. Annapolis, MD: Nautical and Aviation Publishing Company of America, 1982. Illustrations. 695 pp. Photographs. V10.W47

Section on China includes data on ship names, numbers, dates of completion, builders, displacement, dimensions, armaments, sensors, speed, propulsion, and range according to ship type. Includes black and white photographs and line drawings of ships and craft.

Annual of the Chinese Society of Naval Architecture and Marine Engineering. Beijing: China Academic Publishers, vol. 1, 1982. 227 pp.

Sixteen papers, which "embody the most recent developments in all the various fields of China's shipbuilding research," are presented in this annual volume by the various academic committees and technical subcommittees of the Chinese Society of Naval Architecture and Marine Engineering. Two of the papers included are: "The Reliability Analysis of the Ship's Navigation System," by Li Zigang, and "Experimental Investigation on Cylinder Head of E390V Marine Diesel Engine" by Jiang Rongpei, Zhang Xiaoling, Li Changhan, Li Fuxing, and Wu Jinyuan.

Couhat, Jean Labayle. Combat Fleets of the World 1982/83. Annapolis, MD: United States Naval Institute Press, 1982. xiii. 873 pp. Illustrations. Index. VA40.C65.

China section provides information on the number of naval combatants in service or under construction as of 1 January 1982, number of naval personnel, and data on the naval air arm. The data provided on China's naval inventory includes figures for displacement, armament, machinery, and speed for the different types of ships and craft.

Grazebrook, A. W. "Indian Ocean and Far Eastern Navies." In Jane's 1981-1982 Naval Annual. Edited by John Moore. New York: Jane's Publishing Inc., 1981. 158 pp. Illustrations. VA40.J35.

Surveys naval strengths of countries in East and Southeast Asia and those bordering on the Indian Ocean. Section on China notes increasing Chinese interest in maritime power as evidenced by deployment of a significant "striking" force in the South Pacific during China's 1980 ICBM trials. Mentions shipbuilding programs.

McLeavy, Roy, ed. Jane's Surface Skimmers 1981. New York: Jane's Publishing Inc., 1981. 380 pp. Index. Illustrations. VM363.J35

Notes that Chinese air cushion vehicle research and development programs have been underway since 1970. Chinese interest is focused on amphibious craft in the 10- to 300-ton range for various civilian and military operations. A 70-ton assault hovercraft resembling a scaled-down SR.N4 began its trials in August 1979. Entries for China under the categories of air cushion vehicles and hydrofoils include descriptions, specifications, line drawings, and black and white photographs. China is also listed under air cushion vehicle and hydrofoil operators.

McLeavy, Roy, ed. Jane's Surface Skimmers 1982. London: Jane's Publishing Co. Ltd., 1982. 398 pp. Index. Illustrations. VM363.J36

Chinese interest in amphibious air cushion vehicle craft is focused on vehicles in the 10- to 300-ton range for a variety of military and civilian applications. Military entries include the 65-ton multiduty amphibious hovercraft, naval inland water craft, the HUCHUAN Class hydrofoil torpedo boat, and the HOUWA Class missile attack craft. Includes black and white photographs and some line drawings.

Moore, John, ed. Jane's Fighting Ships 1981-82. London: Jane's Publishing Co. Ltd., 1981. 794 pp. Index. Illustrations. VA40.J34

Notes that Chinese ships' overall designs are up to date, and that new research ships, support ships, and tankers illustrate a determination to provide a large and capable fleet. Includes specifications, line drawings, and black and white photographs for submarines, destroyers, frigates, escorts, fast attack craft, river and coastal patrol craft, minesweepers, amphibious warfare ships, submarine support ships, support ships, and salvage, repair, research, and survey ships.

Moore, John, ed. Jane's Fighting Ships 1982-83. London: Jane's Publishing Co. Ltd., 1982. 736 pp. Index. Illustrations. VA40.J34

China's naval fleet--active and building--is detailed in the ship reference section. For each class of ship, information such as displacement, dimensions, complement, main engines, and range are provided. Photographs and drawings illustrate the different types of fighting ships. It is noted that China has a Naval Air Force and a maritime militia. Tables with comparative data provide information on China's naval strengths and naval aircraft equipment. Data on China's naval radars is also included. Notes that two more LUDA Class ships are in commission and reports two new classes of amphibious craft, the 1,500-ton CHONGMING Class LSM and the ZOUSHAN Class LST.

Moore, John, ed. Jane's Fighting Ships 1983-84. London: Jane's Publishing Co. Ltd., 1983. 779 pp. Illustrations. Index. VA40.J34

Indicates that the Sea Dart contract for the LUDA Class destroyer has been cancelled, that China's first SSBM is now operational, that up to 50 craft have been added to light forces, and that the YUHAN Class LST is now in series production. Includes specifications, line drawings, and black and white photographs for submarines, destroyers, frigates, escorts, fast attack craft, patrol craft, minesweepers, amphibious warfare ships, and support, salvage, repair, research, and survey ships.

Muller, David G. China As A Maritime Power. Boulder, CO: Westview Press 1983. xviii. 277 pp. Index. Illustrations. DS739.M84

Provides a comprehensive study of China's rise to strategic and economic power at sea in each of three periods: 1949-60, 1961-71, and 1971-83. Examines five aspects of the evolution of maritime power: naval history, naval strategy, maritime economics, navy politics, and maritime foreign

relations. Discusses the implications of China's new status as a maritime power with regard to a possible Sino-Soviet war, Taiwan, economic growth, and regional and territorial conflict.

Pretty, Ronald T. ed. Jane's Weapon Systems 1981-1982. London: Jane's Publishing Co. Ltd., 1981. 1006 pp. Illustrations. Index. Tables. U104.J35

Entries for Chinese missile systems include strategic missiles, coastal defense missiles, shipborne missiles, antiaircraft missiles, and air defenses. Entries for Chinese equipment include ground forces ordnance (howitzers, field guns, antitank and antiaircraft guns), artillery rockets, naval ordnance, and ground radar. Chinese weapons are also included in tables listing weapons and equipment by category.

Pretty, Ronald T., ed. Jane's Weapon Systems 1982-83. London: Jane's Publishing Co. Ltd., 1983. 1043 pp. Illustrations. Index. Tables. U104.J35

Entries for China include strategic weapons systems, coastal defense weapons, shipborne weapons, mobile surface-to-air guided missiles, land-based air defense, ground forces ordnance, artillery rockets, naval guns, aircraft armament, and ground radar. Includes black and white photographs and line drawings. Chinese weapons are also included in tables listing weapons and equipment by category.

Swanson, Bruce. Eighth Voyage of the Dragon. Annapolis, MD: United States Naval Institute Press, 1982. 348 pp. Index. Illustrations. VA633.S93

Gives an account of the historical forces and issues underlying the conflict between Chinese "continentalism" and "maritimism" since the Tang dynasty. Chapters 13 through 22 deal with the development of the PLA Navy, Soviet influence in the 1950s, the effect of political struggles on naval development (especially during the Cultural Revolution), and the maritime renaissance since the fall of the "Gang of Four." Describes PLA "maritimists" as advocates of professional naval modernization who wanted a navy able to conduct limited blue-water operations and establish Chinese naval control over adjacent territorial seas. Presents PLA "continentalists" as ideologues and advocates of people's war who favored coastal defense and little else.

b. Serials

"Asia: Behind Cancellation of Sea Dart Deal." Defense & Foreign Affairs (Washington, D.C.), vol. ix, no. 13, 4-10 April 1983, p. 3. UA410.D428

Reports that the Chinese Government officially let an agreement with a consortium of British firms expire without signature because the money was needed elsewhere. Privately, some Chinese leaders were wary of the plan, fearing spiralling costs--though they were just as disappointed as the member firms of the consortium. The agreement, for Sea Dart missiles and electronics, was part of the \$145 million modernization of nine LUDA Class destroyers.

Also see: "Defense & Foreign Affairs Weekly Arms Transfer Tables." Defense & Foreign Affairs Weekly (Washington, D.C.), vol. ix, no. 13 4-10 April 1983, p. 8, which notes the expiration of the above-mentioned agreement in February 1983; "Arms for China." Asian Defence Journal (Kuala Lumpur), June 1983, p. 99. (UA830.A8); "China Pulls Out of Major UK Naval Contract," International Defense Review (Geneva), vol. 16, no. 4, 1983, p. 403, (U1.I48) which notes that the official reason for the cancellation was that the money was needed to improve Chinese living standards. Defense Minister Zhang Aiping is believed, however, to have said that the money would be better spent elsewhere in the CPLA.

"Asia: China's SLBM Test." Defense & Foreign Affairs Weekly (Washington, D.C.), vol. viii, no. 42, 25-31 October 1982, p. 2.

China's successful SLBM test "between 7-16 October" 1982 marks a new stage in the development of China's strategic weaponry. The actual flight range was not stated, but indications are it was relatively short. The launch was controlled from a seaside hilltop command post and the splashdown monitored by helicopters. It is unclear if the submarine that launched the missile was nuclear-powered.

Also see: "Chinese Launch Ballistic Missile From Submarine." Aviation Week and Space Technology (New York), vol. 117, no. 17, 25 October 1982, p. 17 (TL501.A8), and Hao Bin. "China Successfully Conducts An Underwater Submarine Rocket Launching." Xiandai Junshi [CONMILIT: The Defence Monthly] (Hong Kong), vol. 6, no. 10, issue 73, 1 December 1982, pp. 40-41. In Chinese.

Breemer, Jan S. "U.S.-Chinese Cooperation: The Naval Dimension." United States Naval Institute Proceedings (Annapolis, MD), vol. 109, no. 960, February 1983, pp. 70-77. V1.U8

Author says that in the interest of deterring and containing Soviet military power in East Asia, the US and Chinese Navies "offer the most promising vehicle for a strengthened Sino-US military partnership." He discusses the shape and options this relationship might take. Reports on the Chinese Navy's weapons and missions and notes the effect of China's overall industrial modernization scheme on naval needs.

Breeze, Richard. "A New Gulf Flashpoint." Far Eastern Economic Review (Hong Kong), vol. 116, no. 24, 11 June 1982, pp. 26, 28. HC411.F18

China is using its growing naval strength to protect oil exploration in the Tonkin and Bohai Gulfs and to reinforce its territorial claims in the South China Sea. The CPLA South Sea Fleet is being reinforced, especially with new landing craft, and Hainan's defenses are being strengthened. Disputes over claims to the Xishas and the Nanshas could potentially lead to conflicts though China still lacks the military capability, for example, to remove Vietnam from the Nanshas.

Chang Yongjie; Zeng Dejun; Wang Jinsheng; Gao Yiming; and Hu Baoyu. "Naval Infantry." Jiefangjun Huabao (Beijing), no. 430, April 1983, pp. 16-17. In Chinese.

Naval Infantry is described as special troops whose missions include amphibious warfare, guarding islands and naval installations, and study of techniques, tactics and strategy of amphibious warfare. Includes color photographs of an amphibious exercise with landing craft and amphibious tanks.

Chatterji, A. K. "World Navies--Where Do We Stand." The Defence Review Annual '82 (New Delhi), pp. 95-97, 99-103.

Examines the strength of the navies of the superpowers, other navies operating in the Indian Ocean, or likely to operate there, and some neighboring navies, in comparison to the Indian Navy. Chatterji says the Chinese Navy has a large number of personnel, is strong in its submarine arm, and is likely to be good in a decade or so, due to its building program and its advanced nuclear and missile technology.

Chen Jianxin, Deng Daju, and Jia Mingzu. "In Order to Produce Talent Soon." Jiefangjun Huabao (Beijing), no. 406, April 1981, pp. 18-21. In Chinese.

The CPLA Navy Submarine School produces red, expert, and healthy talent to serve as cadres in the submarine units. Includes black and white and color photographs of the school and students in class and in training.

"China Sea Dart Interest." Flight International (London), vol. 120, no. 3776, 19 September 1981, p. 861. TL501.F5

China is interested in purchasing the British Aerospace Lightweight Sea Dart surface-to-air missile.

"China's Navy Conducts a Bluewater Exercise." Xiandai Junshi [CONMILIT: The Defence Monthly] (Hong Kong), vol. 7, no. 6, issue 81, 1 August 1983, pp. 50-52. In Chinese.

The CPLA Navy conducted a bluewater naval exercise in the Western Pacific covering a distance of over 6,000 nautical miles. A 20,000-ton supply ship and a 2,000-ton transport ship and over 100 young cadres participated in the month-long exercise.

"China's Nuclear Subs." Defense & Foreign Affairs Weekly (Washington, D.C.), vol. viii, no. 46, 22-28 November 1982, p. 1.

Speculates that China's first SLBM test will generate increasing dissatisfaction within the military establishment over the nuclear submarine program. There is a general sentiment that the submarine under construction, which will launch only 12 missiles each with a single warhead, will be obsolete in comparison with rival systems when they enter service at the end of the decade. The six nuclear submarines under construction are said to cost around \$5 billion. There may be pressure to cut back submarine plans in favor of greater land force expenditures.

"Chinese SLBM Test-Firing Disaster." Flight International (London), vol. 120, no. 3781, 24 October 1981, p. 1237. T1501.F5

A Chinese Golf Class submarine exploded underwater in September 1981 during a test-firing of a submarine-launched ballistic missile.

Daniel, Donald C. "Sino-Soviet Relations in Naval Perspective." Orbis (Philadelphia), vol. 24, winter 1981, pp. 787-803. D839.068

Compares the capabilities of the Soviet Pacific Fleet and China's naval forces. Describes how the two countries might use their navies against each other in one-on-one situations. Urges the United States to be cautious with regard to the transfer of military-related technologies to China and recommends a strong US naval presence in Asia.

Deng Wenfang. "When the Motherland Calls." Jiefangjun Huabao (Beijing), no. 437, November 1983, p. 26. In Chinese.

Naval reservists return to duty to take part in a coastal defense exercise. Includes color photographs.

"Defence." Sino-British Trade Review (London), no. 228, September 1983, p. 11.

Notes a Xinhua report that says over the past 5 years China has strengthened its coastal defensive dispositions in an attempt to modernize the Navy. Coastal guns and coast-to-ship missiles have an effective radar and sonar fence; destroyers maintain a constant sea and air patrol; escort vessels and motorboats are equipped with guided missiles, rockets, and torpedoes, and there is also a naval air arm. Additionally, in 1982 the CPLA Navy successfully carried out an underwater submarine-based carrier rocket launching.

"Defence." Sino-British Trade Review (London), no. 228, September 1983, p. 11.

Reports that three new CPLA Naval advisory bodies have been established: a science and technology commission, a military commission for academic research, and an educational commission for science and culture.

Dicker, R. J. L. "NATSEDES 83 - Into a Blind Alley?" International Defense Review (Geneva), vol. 16, no. 10, 1983. pp. 1383-1384. U1.I48

British, French, and Italian defense manufacturers, along with lone German, Austrian, and American firms, attended the July 1983 Shanghai NATSEDES naval technology show. The French firms Creusot-Loire and CSEE were the envy of the show, as they were awarded a small but significant contract by the CPLA Navy. The British experience has been largely a series of exasperating near misses, for example, the cancelled LUDA destroyer/Sea Dart missile deal. The European experience suggests technology transfer, rather than large-scale arms sales, will fill China's needs.

Ebata, Kensuke. "The Chinese Navy: Strategy, Deployment, and Strength." Navy International (Haslemere, United Kingdom), vol. 88, no. 6, June 1983, pp. 326-336. V1.N77

Sketches the development of the CPLA Navy from its founding in 1949 to its current strength and organization. The strategic forces, submarines, destroyers, frigates, missile craft, patrol boats, and support vessels of its "fleet units" are discussed in some detail and illustrations of various types of vessels accompany the text. Ebata concludes that China urgently needs a navy with a bluewater capacity, and though it will be a "long and hard road," the transformation of the Navy into an oceangoing fleet will influence the strategic balance in the West Pacific.

"Egypt: Acquires Chinese ASW Craft." Defense & Foreign Affairs (Washington, D.C.), vol. xi, no. 12, December 1983, p. 1. UA410.D428

Reports that Egypt acquired two antisubmarine warfare craft from China as part of China's continuing cooperation with Egypt in naval matters.

"Exocets for China?" Flight International (London), vol. 123, no. 3859, 23 April 1983, p. 1103. TL501.F5

The French Defense Ministry confirmed China's interest in the purchase of Aerospatiale Super Frelon and Dauphin helicopters for antisubmarine and antiship warfare, but denied that negotiations were under way. A Chinese military mission visited the Marignane helicopter factory. AM.39 Exocet missiles were to be used to meet the needs of the helicopters in antiship warfare. China initially wanted to buy 20 Exocets. Beijing will acquire 50 civil Dauphin helicopters for oil support and general transport; the last 30 of which will be assembled in China, with hopes of fabricating most components by the end of the batch.

"Fast Missile Craft (-500 t) in Service or Ordered." Naval Forces (Aldershot, United Kingdom), vol. iv, no. 2, April-June 1983, p. 73. V1.N35

Chart provides data on China's three types of fast attack craft (missile). For example, China has 96 HOLA/OSA-1 type fast attack craft (missile), whose displacement is 175-210, each carrying four SS-n-2a missiles; year and place of construction is unknown.

"First Cruise In The Pacific." Xiandai Junshi [CONMILIT: The Defence Monthly] (Hong Kong), vol. 4, no. 12, issue 51, 1 February 1981, p. 12. In Chinese.

Briefly describes China's first long-range naval deployment in the South Pacific in support of China's ICBM test-firing in August 1980. Lists ships included in the 18-ship deployment. Includes black and white photographs of the cruise.

Goldrick, J. V. P., and Jones, P. D. "The Far Eastern Navies." United States Naval Institute Proceedings (Annapolis, MD), vol. 108, no. 3, March 1982, pp. 60-65. V1.U8

Lieutenants Goldrick and Jones, of the Royal Australian Navy, discuss the naval expansion of Asian navies. The Chinese Navy has laid the foundation for the establishment of a true oceangoing force, though limited fiscal resources hinder this development. The authors feel that China must do more than rely on its own scientific community "to close the technological gap" and that "the Chinese Navy faces a great challenge if it hopes to become a modern and efficient force in the future."

Hahn, Bradley. "Development of Aircraft Carriers for China's Growing Fleet Air Arm." Xiandai Junshi [CONMILIT: The Defence Monthly] (Hong Kong), vol. 7, no. 5, issue 80, 1 July 1983, pp. 43-47. In Chinese and English.

The CPLA Navy's modernization program aims to expand China's "at sea" air power capability and to upgrade antisubmarine and air defense capabilities of main surface force combatants. The Chinese leadership is concentrating on reequipping existing ships, such as the LUDA Class destroyers and the JIANGNAN Class frigates, rather than building replacements. Chinese sources report that China has completed the early stages of constructing an "aircraft carrying ship." A program for the initial procurement or licensed or indigenous production of seagoing aircraft appears to be underway. By the start of the 21st century, China should possess the third largest naval air force in the world.

Hahn, Bradley. "PRC Tactical Naval Missile System (1)." Xiandai Junshi [CONMILIT: The Defence Monthly] (Hong Kong), vol. 5, no. 11, issue 62, 1 January 1982, pp. 13-22. In Chinese and English.

Traces the development of the CPLA Navy's tactical naval missile capabilities. Today the Chinese Navy has 14 missile systems with target strike capabilities ranging from 1 to 100 kilometers. Describes current operational capabilities of surface-to-surface missile systems, antisubmarine rocket systems, surface-to-air missile systems, and air-to-air missile systems. Includes black and white photographs of missile systems and tables of missile system characteristics.

Hahn, Bradley. "PRC Tactical Naval Missile System (2)." Xiandai Junshi [CONMILIT: The Defence Monthly] (Hong Kong), vol. 5, no. 12, issue 63, 1 February 1982, pp. 24-31. In Chinese and English.

Continuation of author's essay from the January 1982 issue on CPLA Navy tactical missile capabilities. Describes current operational capabilities

of air-to-surface missile systems. Details seagoing missile launcher and launch platform naval orders of battle. Hahn anticipates improvements in the areas of antisubmarine warfare and surface-to-air shipboard missile systems. Includes black and white photographs and tables of ASM characteristics and the missile launcher order of battle.

Hao Bin. "China Holds Naval Exercise in the East China Sea and a Naval Military Review at Guangzhou." Xiandai Junshi [CONMILIT: The Defence Monthly] (Hong Kong), vol. 6, no. 10, issue 73, 1 December 1982, p. 39. In Chinese.

The PLA Navy held a large-scale naval exercise in the East China Sea involving some 50 ships. The Navy also held a naval military review in Guangzhou on National Day [1 October].

Hao Bin. "China Manufactures Large Quantities of Air-Cushion Vehicles." Xiandai Junshi [CONMILIT: The Defence Monthly] (Hong Kong), vol. 6, no. 10, issue 73, 1 December 1982, p. 39. In Chinese.

Briefly discusses advances in research and development of air cushion vehicles in China. Includes one black and white photograph of an air-cushion vehicle.

Hao Bin. "The Contributions of China's First Guided Missile Destroyer." Xiandai Junshi [CONMILIT: The Defence Monthly] (Hong Kong), vol. 6, no. 8, issue 71 (1 October 1982), pp. 46-47. In Chinese.

China's first indigenously designed and built LUDA Class guided missile destroyer, hull number 105 of the North Sea Fleet, has been in service for over 10 years.

"Highlights of the Naval Technology & Shipboard Electronic Defence Show, Shanghai 83." Xiandai Junshi [CONMILIT: The Defence Monthly] (Hong Kong), vol. 7, no. 7, issue 82, 1 September 1983, pp. 4-13. In Chinese and English.

NATSEDES-83 was a memorable occasion for Chinese defense-related personnel. Exhibitors were drawn from the United Kingdom, France, Italy, West Germany, Austria, and the United States. The 250 items on display and the 57 technical sessions gave China a glimpse of the state-of-the-art naval technology of the late 1970s and the early 1980s, and featured a full range of naval systems. Includes lists of exhibitors, technical sessions, and Chinese officials present, as well as black and white photographs of the exhibits and speakers.

Hong Lun. "An Expanding Shipbuilding Industry." China Reconstructs (Beijing), vol. xxxii, no. 7, July 1983, pp. 58-60. DS701.C643

China's shipbuilding industry has expanded since liberation to become a comprehensive industry with a hundred factories manufacturing support equipment. China's shipyards build thousands of ships and craft of nearly every type. They are tasked with designing and producing modern craft (including torpedo boats, submarines, and guided missile destroyers) to

defend China's territorial seas. A black and white photograph of the first Chinese-designed and -built guided missile destroyer, hull number 105, of the North Sea Fleet, accompanies the text.

Hori, Motoyoshi. "NATSEDES 83." Navy International (Haslemere, United Kingdom), vol. 88, no. 10, October 1983, p. 623. V1.N77

The Naval Technology and Shipboard Electronic Defense Equipment Show (NATSEDES) Shanghai 1983 took place 18-22 July 1983 with the support of the Chinese Government and the CPLA Navy. The exhibition was not particularly informative, as it took place far away from Europe. Besides the exhibits, there were sessions on naval technology and engineering as well as on naval strategy and tactics in the 1980s. This was the first occasion that the Chinese Navy has openly had contact with the industries and technological specialists of the Western world.

Houck, James W. "The Chinese Navy's Prospects for Growth." United States Naval Institute Proceedings (Annapolis, MD), vol. 107, no. 3, March 1981, pp. 69-75. V1.U8

Examines Chinese maritime objectives and factors influencing the Navy's developments: the CCP's perception of domestic needs and its perception of the international environment. Concludes that the military, especially the Navy, is likely to be a low priority among the difficult economic choices facing China.

Hu Baoyu and Zhang Jianchang. "The Unsinkable Warship - Zhongjian Dao." Jiefangjun Huabao (Beijing), no. 422, August 1982, pp. 22-27. In Chinese.

Motivated by patriotism, naval infantry garrisoned on a barren island in the Xisha Archipelago bears up under tough conditions. Includes color and black and white photographs.

Huang Jinghan, Zhu Limin, and Zhou Yi. "Flood Dragon in the Waves." Jiefangjun Huabao (Beijing), no. 407, May 1981, pp. 16-17. In Chinese.

Frogmen of a Zhejiang Military District reconnaissance team successfully carry out an underwater demolition exercise. Includes color photographs of frogmen in the water.

"Indigenous PLA Shipboard Control Simulation." Xiandai Junshi [CONMILIT: The Defence Monthly] (Hong Kong), vol. 5, no. 12, issue 63, 1 February 1982, pp. 8-9. In Chinese and English.

CPLA Navy Factory 101 has developed the first shiphandling control training system in China. Includes a black and white photograph of the control station.

"International Defense Digest--British Consortium to Update Chinese Destroyers." International Defense Review (Geneva), vol. 15, no. 12, December 1982, pp. 1649-1650. U1.I48.

China has awarded a contract worth approximately \$161 million to a British consortium to modernize the Navy's LUDA Class destroyers. The initial

award covers updating two ships and is expected to be expanded to cover six more ships. The structure conversion will take place in Chinese shipyards. The equipment involved includes lightweight Sea Dart surface-to-air missiles systems with a secondary antiship capability and a MELjammer, probably Scimitar.

Also see: "Sea Dart to China." Military Technology (Bonn), vol. vii, no. 2, February 1983, p. 87, which reports the consortium is headed by British Aerospace and Vosper Thornycroft and explains the military and political implications of the deal. This article also includes line drawings of the LUDA destroyer, the Sea Dart missile, and a photograph of a Sea Dart missile launch. "Strategic Review--China: Navy Modernizes." Navy International (Haslemere, United Kingdom), vol. 86, no. 12, December 1981, p. 763 (V1.N77), which reports that the modernization of the LUDAs, equipped with antiship missiles, will cost at least \$130 million to refit each ship; "UK: Chinese Navy Looks to Britain for Help." Defense & Foreign Affairs (Washington, D.C.), vol. x, nos. 1-2, January-February 1982, p. iii. (UA410.D428), which reports the LUDA modernization will cost approximately \$130 million per ship and that the new weapons and electronic systems will require the installation of a modern combat operations center to process the information they will produce; and Hao Bin. "China Buys \$170 Million in Military Equipment From England." Xiandai Junshi [COMILIT: The Defence Monthly] (Hong Kong), vol. 7, no. 1, issue 76, 1 March 1983, p. 47. In Chinese.

"International Exchange--Missions to China--March-April 1983." Sino-British Trade Review (London), no. 224, May 1983, p. 9.

Notes that Bangladesh Chief of Naval Staff Admiral Mahbub Ali Khan visited China in April and that there will be cooperation (unspecified) between the CPLA Navy and the Bangladeshi Navy.

Jacobs, G. "China's Navy Moving Into Deeper Waters? The Philosophy Behind and Ship Development in the Growth of a Fleet." Maritime Defense (London), vol. 17, July 1982, pp. 248-251, 253-254. V1.M34

Though China is capable of devoting greater shipbuilding resources to the construction of open-ocean warships (frigates and destroyers), there are significant constraints on shipbuilding. In the broadest terms, the constraints are technological, political, economic, and operational/historical--in roughly that order of importance. Jacobs includes charts on the Chinese fleet, Chinese and adjacent naval forces, and photographs of various types of Chinese ships--including the LUDA, JIANGHU, and HAINAN Classes.

Jacobs, G. "Chinese Naval Force Requirements: The Next Decade." Asian Defence Journal (Kuala Lumpur), September 1982, pp. 40-42, 44-46. UA830.A8

Jacobs says the CPLA Navy may rank third in priority for CPLA military modernization. Chinese efforts seem geared to developing a highly mobile regional naval force capable of action in four areas: the Soviet Far East, Taiwan and the straits, Vietnam, and Korea and North Asia. Jacobs guardedly predicts future CPLA naval construction programs.

Also see: Jacobs, G. "Chinese Naval Force Requirements: The Next Decade." Jane's Defence Review (London), vol. 3, no. 6, 1982, pp. 635-637, 639-641 (UF500.J36), which has a table on China's Naval construction programs from 1950 through 1992, and photographs of various Chinese ships and craft.

Jacobs, G. "The Chinese Navy: Major Warship Capabilities." Asian Defence Journal (Kuala Lumpur), April 1982, pp. 40-42, 44-46. UA830.A8

Outlines the debate among Chinese leaders over what defense resources should be allocated to expanding the CPLA Navy. Describes China's major surface warships and their capabilities. Says China must outgrow its dependence on Soviet naval designs and develop indigenous ones before true naval modernization can be attained. A "conventional" naval build-up will occur only if it extends China's defense posture and protects the coast from the growing strength of the Soviet Pacific Fleet. The Chinese have greater incentive to enhance maritime coastal defense than to develop a major "open ocean" navy. Includes black and white photographs of Chinese warships and a table of Chinese naval gun systems.

Lauriat, George. "Bluewater on a Budget." Far Eastern Economic Review (Hong Kong), vol. 121, no. 30, 28 July 1983, pp. 38-39. HC411.F18

Reports that China seeks to upgrade its sea defenses to counter the Soviet threat--but without "breaking the bank." The Chinese Navy's shortcomings are: the need for more sea time for officers and crew, a better understanding of the waters it must defend, little antisubmarine, antiaircraft, or antimine capability, and little seagoing ability since most of its ships are concentrated in coastal regions. The inclusion of an SLBM in China's naval inventory marked the first step from being a purely tactical defensive force to a strategic offensive force. The Navy's direction is now charted by pragmatists "... and it promises to become an important instrument of Chinese foreign policy in the future."

Li, Andrew. "The 'Luta' Fleet." United States Naval Institute Proceedings (Annapolis, MD), vol. 108, no. 3, March 1982, pp. 131-132. V1.U8

Says that though Western naval observers have continually reported the number of Chinese LUDA Class guided missile destroyers as being only seven, there are actually twice that number. Li provides information on the deployment of the ships, their armament, and which shipyards they were built in. Li says there are three series of LUDA Class ships: 105-11, 161-165, and 131-132. Two black and white photographs of ships series 132 accompany the text.

Ling Yu. "China Developing An Antisubmarine Missile." Xiandai Junshi [CONMILIT: The Defence Monthly] (Hong Kong), vol. 4, no. 12, issue 51, 1 February 1981, p. 52. In Chinese.

According to a 1980 Jiefangjun Huabao report, China has developed an anti-submarine missile dummy warhead for antisubmarine warfare training. This may mean that China has already developed its own antisubmarine missile. Includes black and white photographs of the missile dummy warhead.

Ling Yu. "A General Description of the Chinese Navy's Light Forces, Part One." Xiandai Junshi [CONMILIT: The Defence Monthly] (Hong Kong), vol. 4, no. 11, issue 50, 1 January 1981, pp. 43-50. In Chinese.

The guerrilla war experience of CPLA leaders and the influence of the Soviet Union led China to build what today is the world's largest small craft naval force. Describes the growth and development of the CPLA Navy's ships, and includes specifications and numbers. Emphasis is on the P-4 and P-6 Class torpedo boats, the SHANTOU and SHANGHAI Class gunboats, the HUANGPU Class patrol boats, the HEKOU Class missile patrol boat, and the HENAN and HEMA Class guided missile craft. Includes black and white photographs of boats and a line drawing of the SHANGHAI II Class fast gun-boat.

Ling Yu. "A General Description of the Chinese Navy's Light Forces, Part Two." Xiandai Junshi [CONMILIT: The Defence Monthly] (Hong Kong), vol. 4, no. 12, issue 51, 1 February 1981, pp. 45-51. In Chinese.

Continues survey of China's light naval forces with rather detailed descriptions of the KRONSTADT Class and HAINAN Class submarine chasers. Discusses at great length whether or not the HAIYING or HAIDAO Class missile attack boat, seen in the 1970s movie "The Second Spring," actually exists. Concludes with discussion of the weaknesses of the CPLA Navy, and recommends that China import advanced technology and develop a blue-water navy. Includes black and white photographs of ships and a line drawing of a HAINAN Class submarine chaser.

Liu Lixun, trans. "China's Navy - Past and Future, Part Two." Xiandai Junshi [CONMILIT: The Defence Monthly] (Hong Kong), vol. 7, no. 6, issue 81, 1 August 1983, pp. 4-19. In Chinese.

Completes translation of Bruce Swanson's chapter "The Navy of the People's Republic of China" in Guide to Far Eastern Navies. Edited by Barry M. Blechman and Robert P. Berman. Annapolis, MD: United States Naval Institute Press, 1978.

Liu Su and Gao Yiming. "The Seahawk Soars." Jiefangjun Huabao (Beijing), no. 435, September 1983, pp. 12-13. In Chinese.

A problem in the main engine of fast missile boats is solved by a team of naval engineers who graduated from college in the early 1960s. As part of the solution they collaborated with a factory to design and produce a new propeller better suited to the hull and engine. Includes color photographs.

Meng Fazhong, Liu Xishui, He Jun, and Zu Ruiting. "A Militia Battalion on the Antismuggling Front Line." Jiefangjun Huabao (Beijing), no. 420, June 1982, pp. 20-21. In Chinese.

As a result of good political education by the local CCP branch, the maritime militia of a commune on the coast of Fujian Province has done an exemplary job of apprehending smugglers from Taiwan and Hong Kong. Includes black and white photographs of militia units on patrol at sea and on the beaches.

"Modern Corvettes (500-1,800 t) in Service or Ordered." Naval Forces (Aldershot, United Kingdom), vol. iv, no. ii, April-June 1983, p. 65. V1.N35

Chart notes that China has four CHENGDU/RIGA Class corvettes, built between 1956-59 with a displacement of 1,200 to 1,600 tons. The vessels have a speed of 28 knots and two Tu/14710 engines. The vessels are armed with two SS-n-2 missiles, three 100-mm guns, two 237-mm guns, and four antisubmarine rockets.

Moore, John E., Captain, RN. "Naval Defense Exhibition, Shanghai." Jane's Defence Review (London), vol. 4, no. 7, 1983, pp. 633-634. UF500.J36

Describes the first international naval exhibition held in China, 18-22 July 1983. The exhibition was organized by the Office of Ship Engineering, Chinese Society of Naval Architecture and Marine Engineering, and Conmedia Associates/Commilit Press. French, British, and Italian firms comprised most of the exhibitors, with Austria and West Germany represented by one firm each. Some 15,000 to 20,000 people attended--generating much interest and goodwill but filling few order books. Tours of the Jiangnan, Hudong, and Shanghai shipyards were also arranged.

Muller, David G., Jr. "China's SSBN in Perspective." United States Naval Institute Proceedings (Annapolis, MD), vol. 109, no. 3, March 1983, pp. 125-127. V1.U8

The successful test flight of a submarine-launched ballistic missile in October 1982 showed that China was about to become the world's fifth nuclear power with a sea-based deterrent force--after a program 25 years in development. Muller traces the historical perspective and development of China's sea-based strategic missile program, discusses its strategic implications, and concludes that China's SSBN fleet will be small--due to the expense involved.

"NATSEDES Shanghai [sic] '83--Western Naval Equipment Offered to China." International Defense Review (Geneva), vol. 16, no. 5, May 1983, pp. 715-716, 719-720, 722. U1.I48

Shanghai will host the first defense-oriented international naval exhibition to be held in China from 18 to 22 July 1983. Almost 80 Western companies, mainly from France, Britain, and Italy will show equipment. There also will be exhibits and conferences on subjects such as airborne maritime surveillance. NATSEDES '83 is a closed event which a large number of CPLAN officials and a few specially invited delegations will attend. An overview of some of the items of equipment that will be presented in the show, accompanied by photographs, comprise the article.

"Naval Affairs and Ship Notes." NAVSCAN (Washington, D.C.), vol. 11, no. 22, 15 November 1983, pp. 5-6.

Cites a FBIS/CHINA report of 4 October 1983. China now leads the world in the number of missile-carrying fast attack craft--188.

"Nuclear-powered Submarine Developed." Asia Research Bulletin (Singapore), vol. 13, no. 4, 30 September 1983, p. 1089. DS1.A47285

Jane's Fighting Ships 1983-84 reports that China has developed a nuclear-powered submarine that can fire, while submerged, 16 missiles at targets 2,896 kilometers away. At least one and possibly two of five planned submarines are already operational.

Also see: "A Chinese Nuclear Powered Submarine Able to Launch 16 Missiles Has Already Been Launched." Xiandai Junshi [CONMILIT: The Defence Monthly] (Hong Kong), vol. 7, no. 8, issue 83, 1 October 1983, pp. 51-52. In Chinese; "Global View: Beijing, China." Journal of Defense and Diplomacy (McLean, VA), vol. 1, no. 8, November 1983, p. 51.

"PRC Begins Radar Project." Strategy Week (Washington, D.C.), vol. viii, no. 17, 3-9 May 1982, p. 3.

China has launched a project to design and manufacture a new type of radar navigation equipment. A radar-operated anticollision device will be made in Shanghai and is expected to be ready for shipbound testing in 1983. If the plan goes according to schedule, the new devices will be installed in Chinese ships beginning in 1984.

"PRC Helicopter Training Announced." Defense & Foreign Affairs Weekly (Washington, D.C.), vol. viii, no. 47, 29 November-5 December 1982, pp. 3-4.

China has successfully trained its first group of ship-based helicopter pilots in-country. The pilots practiced successful landings in all types of weather with helicopters newly acquired for the CPLA Navy.

"PRC Maintenance." Strategy Week (Washington, D.C.), vol. vii, no. 5, 9-15 February 1981, p. 6.

A unit of the CPLA East Sea Fleet, stationed in Shanghai, was visited recently by almost 400 French naval officers. The French reviewed several vessels including a submarine, cruiser, and guided missile ship and reported they were "deeply impressed by the good maintenance work done on these Chinese Naval vessels."

"PRC Refueling Equipment." Strategy Week (Washington, D.C.), vol. vii, no. 34, 7-13 September 1981, p. 5.

Chinese press reports indicate the CPLA Navy has successfully tested equipment to allow medium tonnage oil tankers to refuel at sea. The unidentified equipment will play "a major role in improving oil supplies for warships while at sea and enhancing the ships' mobility and combat ability." The equipment development was a cooperative project between the Navy's fuel research center and the East Sea Fleet.

"The Present State of the Chinese Navy." Xiandai Junshi [CONMILIT: The Defence Monthly] (Hong Kong), vol. 7, no. 7, issue 82, 1 September 1983, pp. 47-48. In Chinese.

The CPLA Navy has developed into an integrated force composed of the naval aviation units, submarine units, coastal forces (including guided missile, artillery, and naval infantry), and surface ships and craft. Naval weapons and equipment developments have emphasized guided missiles and electronics. The CPLA Navy has over 10 academies to train professional talent. Includes black and white photographs of ships.

"SEA DART Deal Collapses: Forget About the Chinese Market." Military Technology (Bonn), vol. xii, no. 4, 1983, p. 128.

China has cancelled the largest defense procurement contract ever placed with a Western country--a \$150 million deal for refitting LUDA Class destroyers with the British Aerospace Sea Dart missile system. It is still unclear whether the collapse of the deal is due to commercial reasons, to the shift to self-reliance, or to Zhang Aiping's strategic ideas.

Sekino, Hideo and Seno, Sadao. "Regional Reviews--Asian Navies." United States Naval Institute Proceedings (Annapolis, MD), vol. 107, no. 3, March 1981, pp. 52-59. V1.U8

Brief overview of 16 navies of East Asia and Oceania includes charts listing the naval order of battle of these countries. In noting the characteristics of China's Navy, the authors say China has one of the greatest fast attack craft fleets in the world and is third in submarine forces after the United States and Soviet Union. Reports that of all the navies, China has the most significant reinforcement program.

"Three Views of China." Vikrant: The Defence Journal (New Delhi), vol. xiii, no. 6, March 1982, pp. 42-44. UA840.V45

Reproduces an unidentified article from Military Technology (Bonn) describing visits to the CPLA 38th Air Force Division, the 196th Infantry Division, and the Jiangnan shipyard near Shanghai.

"Underwater Rocket Launched." China Reconstructs (Beijing), vol. xxxii, no. 3, March 1983, inside back cover. DS701.C643

China launched a submarine-based carrier rocket to a designated sea area in tests carried out between 7 and 16 October 1982. Says the development of China's rocket technology is in the interest of China's security and world peace. Color photographs depict the rocket launch, the survey ship Yuan Wang, and the precision optical instruments that monitor the rocket.

Also see: Zhang Yongjie, Sun Zhenyu, and Duan Jiwen. "Riding the Whale and Treading the Sea, the Surging Wave Strikes the Sky - Our Country's Accomplishment Launching a Missile From a Submerged Submarine." Jiefangjun Huabao (Beijing), no. 426, December 1982, (in Chinese), which praises all those who contributed to China's successful first launch of an SLBM in October 1982 and includes color photographs of the launch and of

various support activities; Xiandai Junshi Reference Section. "Special Report on China's SLBM Test Launch." Xiandai Junshi [CONMILIT: The Defence Monthly] (Hong Kong), vol. 6, no. 12, issue 75, 1 February 1983, pp. 10-11, (in Chinese), which describes the scene on the submarine that launched China's first SLBM in somewhat flowery but uninformative language and includes black and white photographs of helicopters and ships tracking the missile.

"USSR and PRC Test Long-Range Missiles." NAVSCAN (Suitland, MD), vol. 11, no. 8, 15 April 1983, p. 4.

Complete translation from Soldat und Technik (FRG), no. 2 (1983) reports on Soviet and Chinese long-range missile tests conducted in October 1982. The Chinese ballistic missile, successfully launched from a submarine in the Bohai Gulf on 12 October, impacted approximately 1,600 kilometers away. The submarine's missile range is estimated at less than 3,200 kilometers. Western experts believe China could have an operational nuclear-powered submarine missile in 3 to 5 years--the deterrent capability for a second strike. The submarine is thought to be of the HAN Class, and the SLBM is the WU-1 type, similar to the Polaris, and capable of delivering 1 megaton a distance of 1,950 kilometers.

Vego, Milan. "Fast Attack Craft." NATO's Fifteen Nations (Amsterdam), vol. 27, no. 5, October-November 1982, pp. 62-64, 68, 70-72. UA646.F5

Fast-attack craft (FAC)--small, heavily armed, high-speed craft--have rapidly proliferated in the world's navies in the past 2 decades. Discusses the reasons for the FAC's popularity, sources of supply, types of FACs, and their builders. Notes that the CPLA Navy has some 880 FACs in service, including 112 OSA Class, 93 KOMAR Class, 300 SHANGHAI Class, 100 plus P-4 Class FAC-T, some HAIDAO Class, and 190 HUCHUAN Class hydrofoil FACs. Reports that improved classes of missile and torpedo-armed FACs are under development and construction. Includes tables and black and white and color photographs of various non-CPLA FACs.

"VIP Visits." NAVSCAN (Suitland, MD), vol. 11, no. 15, 1 August 1983, p. 6.

Cites reports from the Bangladesh Observer (Dhaka), 18 April 1983, pp. 1, 8, and 25 April 1983, pp. 1, 8, on the goodwill visit of Deputy Chief Martial Law Administrator, Rear Admiral M. A. Khan of Pakistan to Beijing to discuss matters of mutual interest at Navy Headquarters. Khan was received at the North and East Sea fleet headquarters and afforded the opportunity to "visit China's newest ships."

Wettern, Desmond. "PRC Navy Close-up." United States Naval Institute Proceedings (Annapolis, MD), vol. 107, no. 3, March 1981, pp. 122-127. VI.U8

Wettern, as part of a delegation of three ships of a British Royal Navy Squadron, visited the Wusong headquarters of the Chinese Navy's East Sea Fleet. British and Chinese personnel exchanged visits on their respective ships. Wettern observed that the tour "... showed the often considerable ingenuity of the Chinese, [though] there are obviously limits on what can be done to create and maintain a credible fleet without the aid of modern technology from the West."

Wu Guochang, trans. "China's Navy - Past and Future, Part One." Xiandai Junshi [CONMILIT: The Defence Monthly] (Hong Kong), vol. 7, no. 5, issue 80, 1 July 1983, pp. 18-34. In Chinese.

Partially translates, with incomplete attribution, Bruce Swanson's chapter "The Navy of the People's Republic of China", in Guide to Far Eastern Navies. Edited by Barry M. Blechman and Robert P. Berman. Annapolis, MD: The United States Naval Institute Press, 1978.

Xu Jie and Zhang Hanting. "The 'Gardener' Who Maintains the Torpedoes." Jiefangjun Huabao (Beijing), no. 430, April 1983, pp. 18-19. In Chinese.

Praises the technical skill and devotion to duty of a torpedo maintenance unit of the East Sea Fleet. Includes black and white photographs.

Young, P. Lewis. "The Chinese Navy: Confucian/Maoist Traditions . . . a Blue Water Future?" Navy International (Haslemere, United Kingdom), vol. 86, no. 4, April 1981, pp. 196-201. VI.N77

Provides historical background on the development of China's Navy and details the difficulty of fitting the Chinese Communist guerrilla ideology into a maritime doctrine, as well as the hardships caused by the withdrawal of Soviet aid. Documents China's naval expansion, which began in 1969, and the effects of the Cultural Revolution on defense modernization. Concludes that various historical and political factors have led to China's naval deficiency--particularly in major combatant types. China is building a bluewater capacity, limited by its small force of long-range bombers, lack of long-range fighter bombers, and the resistance of some senior officials. Ship and equipment details are provided as are black and white photographs of some of the Chinese fleet.

Young, P. Lewis. "The Chinese Navy: An Assessment for the Prospects for Modernization." Asian Defence Journal (Kuala Lumpur), August 1981, pp. 6-11, 16-18. UA830.A8

The guerrilla "continentalists" running the CPLA initially saw the Navy as a coastal and riverine defense force in conjunction with the ground forces. China's fast attack craft, 340 of which are in service, symbolize the application of Mao's Military Thought to the sea. The first break with this "brown water" role came in 1965 with Lin Biao's major shipbuilding program. Though this program slowed down after Lin's death, the reinstatement of Deng Xiaoping in 1977 witnessed the resumption of an effort to attain a limited bluewater capability. Includes black and white photographs and line drawings of ships and craft, tables, maps, and charts.

Zhang Hanting and Lin Yansong. "The Solemn Military Salute." Jiefangjun Huabao (Beijing), no. 416, February 1982, pp. 14-15. In Chinese.

Brief article explains the meaning of saluting on ships of the CPLA Navy. The salute expresses loyalty to the Communist Party, devotion to the motherland, and respect for the people, as well as all the military virtues - morale, obedience, and respect for authority. Color photographs of sailors and ships.

Zhang Hanting and Lin Yansong. "Youth Gleams on the Sea." Jiefangjun Huabao (Beijing), no. 410, August 1981, pp. 8-11. In Chinese.

Praises the spirit of dedication of the young crew of a guided missile destroyer. Color and black and white photographs show the crew at their stations and a missile being launched.

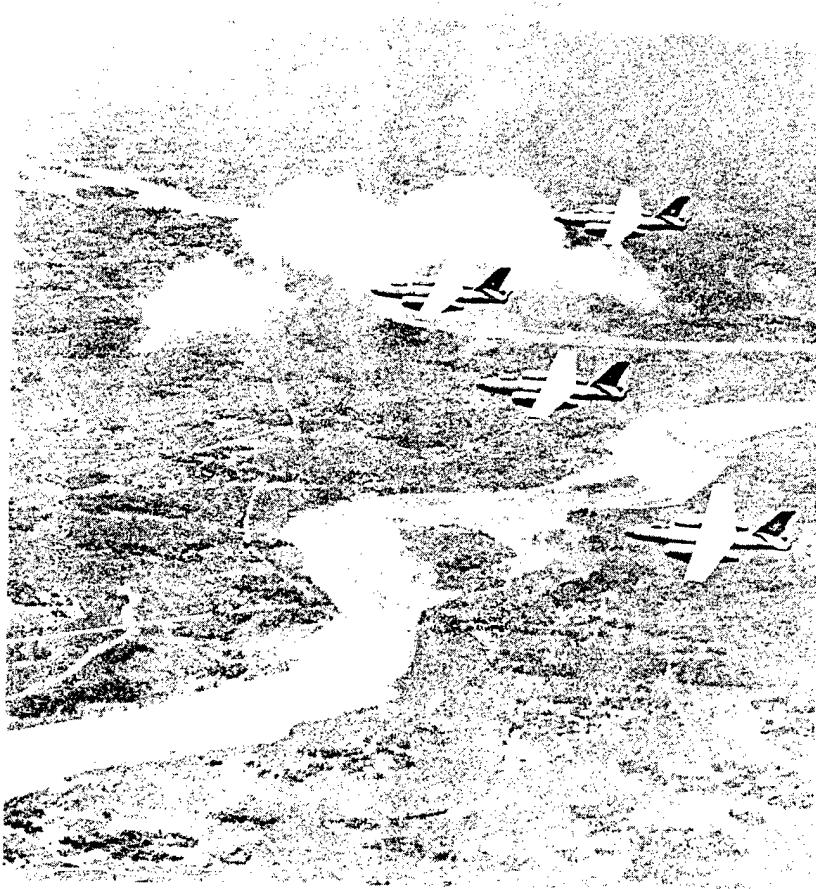
Zhu Bingmu. "Self-Propelled Shore-to-Ship Missile." Jiefangjun Huabao (Beijing), no. 439, December 1983, pp. 18-19. In Chinese.

Describes a live-firing exercise firing China's first generation of shore-to-ship missiles at an "enemy" landing craft. The missile has good mobility, dense firepower, strong survivability, and will become an important weapon in coastal defense. Includes color photographs of the training exercise.

5. AIR FORCE



发展两不怕革命传统 建设现代化人民空军  
Develop the Two Fear-Not Revolutionary Tradition,  
Build A Modern People's Air Force



B-5 Beagles on Patrol

a. Monographs

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Krivinyi, Nikolaus, ed. Taschenbuch der Luftfotten 1983/84 [Warplanes of the World]. Koblenz, FRG: Bernard and Graefe Verlag, 1983. 559 pp. Illustrations. Index. English Edition. UG622.T36

CPLA entry includes data on organizations, bases, equipment, and aircraft factories for the air force and naval aviation. Data on the type, weight, performance, dimensions, powerplant, and armament of China's A-5 FANTAN and CHUJIAN-6 are included. Also includes CPLA Air Force insignia, a color photograph of the A-5, black and white photographs of the F-6 FARMER and Il-28 BEAGLE, and line drawings of the A-5 FANTAN and CHUJIAO-6.

Pretty, Ronald T. ed. Jane's Weapon Systems 1981-1982. London: Jane's Publishing Co. Ltd., 1981. 1006 pp. Index. Illustrations. Tables. U104.J35

Entries for Chinese missile systems include strategic missiles, coastal defense missiles, shipborne missiles, antiaircraft missiles, and antiaircraft artillery. Entries for Chinese equipment include ground forces ordnance (howitzers, field guns, antitank and antiaircraft guns), artillery rockets, naval ordnance, and ground radar. Chinese weapons are also included in tables listing weapons and equipment by category.

Pretty, Ronald T. Jane's Weapon Systems 1982-83. London: Jane's Publishing Co. Ltd., 1983. 1043 pp. Index. Illustrations. Tables. U104.J35

Entries for China include strategic weapons systems, coastal defense weapons, shipborne weapons, mobile surface-to-air guided missiles, land-based air defense, ground forces ordnance, artillery rockets, naval guns, aircraft armament, and ground radar. Includes black and white photographs and line drawings. Chinese weapons are also included in tables listing weapons and equipment by category.

Taylor, John W. R., ed. Jane's All the World's Aircraft 1981-82. London: Jane's Publishing Co. Ltd., 1981. 846 pp. Index. Illustrations. TL501.J3

Briefly describes China's state aircraft factories. Describes and provides specifications, black and white photographs, line drawings of the FT-5 and F-5 FRESCO, the FT-6 and F-6 FARMER, A-5 FANTAN, F-7 FISHBED, F-8 FINBACK, F-12 (sic), B-5 BEAGLE, B-6 BADGER, H-5 HOUND, H-6 HOOK, and several transport planes. Entries for China under aircraft engines and spaceflight are also included.

Taylor, John W. R., ed. Jane's All the World's Aircraft 1982-83. London: Jane's Publishing Co. Ltd., 1982. 865 pp. Illustrations. Indexes. Glossary. TL501.J3

Section on China's state aircraft factories includes discussion of the F-8 FINBACK, FT-6 FARMER, and H-5 HOUND. China is not covered in the spaceflight section; though notation is made of the launching of two earth resources satellites and one balloon in September 1981.

Taylor, John W. R., ed. Jane's All the World's Aircraft 1983-84. London: Jane's Publishing Co. Ltd. 906 pp. Index. Illustrations. TL501.J3

Describes China's state aircraft factories. Describes and provides specifications, black and white photographs, and line drawings for the FT-5 and F-5 FRESCO, FT-6 and F-6 FARMER, Q-5 FANTAN, F-7 FISHBED, F-8 FINBACK, B-5 BEAGLE, B-6 BADGER, H-5 HOUND, H-6 HOOK, and several transport planes. Also includes entries for the B-2 drone, air-to-air missiles, and aircraft engines.

b. Serials

A Ba. "China's 'Qiang-5 Attack Fighter.'" Xiandai Junshi [CONMILIT: The Defence Monthly] (Hong Kong), vol. 10, no. 11, issue 74, 1 January 1983, pp. 36-39. In Chinese.

Discusses the production history of the F-6 FARMER and how its inadequacies led China to develop a more capable attack fighter, the QIANG-5 FANTAN. Discusses the differences between the F-6 and the QIANG-5. Describes the QIANG-5 engine and capabilities. Although the QIANG-5 is better than the F-5 FRESCO and the F-6, it is considered obsolescent by Western standards.

A Ba. "The Jianjiao-5 and Jianjiao-6 Trainers." Xiandai Junshi [CONMILIT: The Defence Monthly] (Hong Kong), vol. 6, no. 6, issue 69, 1 August 1982, pp. 31-33. In Chinese.

Describes the JIANJIAO-5 trainer for the F-5 FRESCO and the JIANJIAO-6 trainer for the F-6 FARMER. Includes line drawings and black and white photographs of both aircraft.

"Aerial Acrobatics." China Pictorial (Beijing), no. 3, March 1983, pp. 14-15. DS777.55.C447

Photographs of personnel and flight performances of a CPLA aerobatic team. Young Chinese stunt pilots have been performing a 9-plane maneuver since early 1982 and have grasped the essentials of piloting and the necessary technical know-how after more than 100 test flights.

"Aircraft Production in China." Jane's Defence Review (London), vol. 3, no. 2, 1982, p. 93. UF500.J36

A recent report from Hong Kong has assisted in identifying several variants of aircraft produced in China, including four models of the Chinese version of the Soviet MiG-19.

"Airsene: China." Air International (Scarborough, United Kingdom), vol. 22, no. 6, June 1982, p. 262. UA630.A1A35

The F-8 SHENYANG variable geometry fighter has been assigned the name FINBACK. The FINBACK reportedly incorporates MiG-23 technology.

"Airsene: China." Air International (Scarborough, United Kingdom), vol. 24, no. 1, January 1983, p. 2. UA630.A1A35

Chinese Air Force defector Wu Rongjian flew his F-6 FARMER fighter to an airbase south of Seoul on 16 October 1982 to refuel before defecting to Taiwan. He was refused fuel but reached Taiwan anyway.

"Another Chinese Pilot Defects - In An MiG-21." Asian Defence Journal (Kuala Lumpur), no. 9, September 1983, p. 96. UA830.A8

Another CPLA pilot successfully defected to South Korea in his MiG-21 in August 1983. He was debriefed by South Korean intelligence officers and has asked for asylum in another country, believed to be Taiwan.

"Arms Transfer Tables." Strategy Week (Washington, D.C.), vol. viii, no. 10, 15-21 March 1982, p. 8.

Reports China's acquisition, in March 1982, of one SA 365N Dauphin helicopter, cost and terms not specified. The helicopter is manufactured by Aerospatiale, France.

"Arms Transfer Tables: Reported Impending Major Arms Acquisitions." Defense & Foreign Affairs (Washington, D.C.), vol. xi, no. 7, July 1983, p. 21. UA410.D428

Notes that in April 1983 China was reported negotiating with France for the purchase of an aircraft/missile system--Super Frelon/Dauphin helicopters with Exocets--from Aerospatiale.

Also see: "Defense & Foreign Affairs Weekly Arms Transfer Tables." Defense & Foreign Affairs Weekly (Washington, D.C.), vol. ix, no. 19, 16-22 May 1983, p. 8; and "Exocets for China." Flight International (London), vol. 123, no. 3859, 23 April 1983, p. 1031. TL501.F5

"Asia: PRC Goes Public on Wanting Mirages." Strategy Week (Washington, D.C.), vol. viii, no. 34, 30 August-5 September 1982, pp. 4-5.

China announced its interest in buying Mirage aircraft from France, probably the Mirage 2000. China is eager to work out a co-production agreement. Though the French Defense Ministry claims there are no negotiations currently underway, it has been acknowledged that Beijing has been urging the sale for sometime. China has also approached the French about possible purchases of Milan antitank and Croatale antiaircraft missiles.

"Asia: PRC Seeking Radar, Engines." Strategy Week (Washington, D.C.), vol. vii, no. 17, 4-10 May 1981, p. 5.

Reports the CPLAAF is seeking US assistance to upgrade the engines and radar on its F-7 FISHBED aircraft, China's version of the Soviet MiG-21 FISHBED. In 1980 the United States agreed to sell China military equipment and other technologies for potential military use, but so far the only completed major sale has been for eight Bell 212 helicopters.

Berns, Lennart. "Full of Eastern Promise." Air International (Scarborough, United Kingdom), vol. 25, no. 5, November 1983, pp. 247-250. UA630.A1A35

Describes a visit to the aviation museums of North Korea and China. The Beijing museum, mainly devoted to the lives of famous revolutionaries, has many aircraft brought by defectors from Taiwan. Includes black and white and color photographs of the museum and aircraft.

Berns, Lennart. "Tientsin Time Capsule." Air International (Scarborough, United Kingdom), vol. 24, no. 1, January 1983, pp. 15-21. UA630.A1A35

Describes the author's visit to the CPLAAF's 38th Air Defense Division air base near Tianjin. Provides details and a cutaway drawing of the

obsolescent F-6 FARMER fighter which comprises the majority of the aircraft present. Discusses the air base's organization, facilities, and maintenance. Concludes that if the air base is in a time warp, at least the Chinese are thoroughly aware of the fact. Includes color photographs of F-6 fighters in flight and on the runway.

Berry, A. L. "Indian Air Force--What Does its Golden Jubilee Mean to the Countrymen." The Defence Review Annual '82 (New Delhi), pp. 105-108.

Article on the Indian Air Force asks if the Chinese Air Force is a threat to India and concludes that the existing degree of friction between the USSR and China governs any assessment of Indian air capability versus Chinese air capability. The Chinese Air Force, though large, is poor in quality, and many of its aircraft are obsolete. China has reported no successes in indigenous designing and earlier plans to build the Rolls-Royce engine have been shelved.

Bonavia, David. "Technological Cul-de-Sac." Far Eastern Economic Review (Hong Kong), vol. 112, no. 16, 10 April 1981, pp. 24, 26. HC411.F18

British Foreign Secretary Lord Carrington's visit to China was successful, but was marred by the collapse of any significant degree of collaboration in the Rolls-Royce Spey engine deal. China has failed to produce an air-frame capable of using the Spey, thus making the deal irrelevant to the present development plans of the Chinese Air Force.

Brady, E. Sabina. "China's Aircraft." The China Business Review (Washington, D.C.), vol. 9, no. 6, November-December 1982, pp. 40-42. HF3128.U58

Table of China's civilian and military aircraft lists names, numbers, dates, passenger capacity, weight, speed, range, engines, and comments and includes transports, bombers, helicopters, and fighters.

Burman, Rahul. "China's Air Force." Vikrant: The Defence Journal (New Delhi), vol. xi, no. 6, March 1981, pp. 21-23. UA840.V45

The CPLAAF, basically a defensive force, does not pose any immediate threat to Southeast and South Asia. It has grown to be the third largest air force in the world, but it has outmoded aircraft and air defense systems and aircraft development and production has slowed down lately because of technological problems. The CPLAAF suffered considerably in the political turmoil following the death of Lin Biao in September 1971.

Bussert, James C. "Skies Over Taiwan Straits." National Defense (Washington, D.C.), vol. 67, no. 3, March 1983, pp. 16-20. UF1.067

Reviews Chinese-American relations since 1949, and then compares the CPLA and Taiwan Air Forces. Describes CPLAAF dependence on Soviet models and Soviet-designed production facilities, and efforts to develop aircraft from the Soviet models. Describes Taiwan Air Force capabilities and efforts to update its American technology. Concludes that the CPLAAF Mach-2.2 F-8 FINBACK fighter could upset the balance of power in the Taiwan Straits. Proposes the General Dynamics F-16/79 and the Northrop F-5G as the likely candidates for replacing Taiwan's aging F-104s.

"China Arms Iran." Far Eastern Economic Review (Hong Kong), vol. 118, no. 51, 17 December 1982, p. 7. HC411.F18

China is believed to have agreed to supply Iran with about 100 SHENYANG F-6 FARMER fighter aircraft to use in the war against Iraq.

"China Buying Mirage 2000?" Asian Defence Journal (Kuala Lumpur), January 1983, p. 80. UA830.A8

China has made several attempts to buy an initial batch of the French Mirage 2000. It is unlikely that France would agree to sell only a few aircraft and let China produce the fighter domestically.

"China Developing Advanced Aircraft." Aviation Week and Space Technology (New York), vol. 114, no. 24, 15 June 1981, p. 61. TL501.A8

The Chinese aircraft industry has designed two advanced fighters, both designated F-8 FINBACK. Includes drawings of the attack version F-8B, with a variable-geometry wing, and the interceptor version F-8A, with a delta wing.

"China Discusses Mirage 2000." Flight International (London), vol. 123, no. 3862, 14 May 1983, p. 1300. TL501.F5

French President Mitterrand and Chinese leader Deng Xiaoping discussed the sale of Mirage 2000 fighters to China during President Mitterrand's visit to China.

"China Supplies Latest Fighters to North Korea." Asian Defence Journal (Kuala Lumpur), January 1983, p. 81. UA830.A8

China has given North Korea between 20 and 40 A-5 FANTAN fighter aircraft, an improved version of the MiG-21. These and other weapons are aimed at strengthening Chinese-North Korean ties, but without prompting North Korea to make "adventurous moves."

"Chinese Confirm Jet-Transport Flight-Testing." Flight International (London), vol. 119, no. 3764, 27 June 1981, p. 1994. TL501.F5

According to Shen Yuan, President of the Chinese Society of Aeronautics, testing of the YUN-10 jet transport is halfway through and trials of China's new fighter are 75 percent complete. Lists military and civil aircraft in service.

"Chinese Paratroopers Carry Out a Large Scale Exercise in Hubei." Xiandai Junshi [CONMILIT: The Defence Monthly] (Hong Kong), vol. 7, no. 7, issue 82, 1 September 1983, pp. 56-57. In Chinese.

Describes a large-scale exercise conducted by paratroopers in Hubei. Newly appointed paratrooper commander Li Lianghui personally directed the exercise. Includes black and white photograph of paratrooper jumps.

"Chinese Producing Soviet Adaptations." Aviation Week and Space Technology (New York), vol. 114, no. 19, 11 May 1981, p. 64. TL501.A8

The Chinese aircraft industry is continuing low-rate production of adaptations of Soviet aircraft, including the B-6 BADGER and the F-7 FISHBED. Includes black and white photographs of aircraft in production.

"Chinese Simulator." Defense & Foreign Affairs Weekly (Washington, D.C.), vol. ix, no. 44, 14-20 November 1983, p. 4.

Chinese press reports announced that China has produced its first indigenous combat aircraft flight training simulator.

de Beer, Patrice. "France Denies Mirage Fighter Deal." Far Eastern Economic Review (Hong Kong), vol. 117, no. 37, 10 September 1982, p. 10. HC411.F18

France has strongly denied reports that it plans to sell Mirage 2000 fighter-bombers to China.

"Export of Jet Fighters." Asian Defence Journal (Kuala Lumpur), September 1983, p. 97. UA830.A8

China is reported to be readying 22 to 24 F-6 FARMER-D fighters for export to Zimbabwe.

"Fantans for DPRK." Defense & Foreign Affairs Weekly (Washington, D.C.), vol. xiii, no. 39, 4-10 October 1982, p. 5.

Japanese Government sources confirm that China supplied the DPRK with some 20 NANCHANG Q-5 FANTAN A attack fighter aircraft for the first time earlier in the year. Nearly 10 years ago Beijing supplied 50 MiG-19s to North Korea.

Fan Zhenggang and Pei Zhaochuan. "Versatile 'Y-8' Can Perform Wide Range of Duties." Hangkong Zhishi [Aeronautical Knowledge] (Beijing), no. 5, May 1983, pp. 2-4. Translated in JPRS 83833, China Report Science and Technology, no. 202, 7 July 1983, pp. 2-7.

Article discusses the versatility of the Chinese-made Y-8 aircraft. The YUN-8, a medium transport aircraft, is primarily used for air transport, air drop, and airborne operations. It is powered by four Chinese-made WJ-6 engines and has low fuel consumption and a good safety record. Details on the main features of the Y-8, and its aircraft structure, key technical data, systems and equipment are provided. Line drawings of the Y-8 accompany the text.

"French Approval for Mirage 2000 Sale." Asian Defence Journal (Kuala Lumpur), no. 7, July 1983, p. 91. UA830.A8

The French Government has given political approval to negotiations with China for the purchase of Mirage 2000 fighters. The sale could take 1 to 3 years to conclude with the numbers and delivery schedule to be decided as negotiations proceed.

Also see: "Airscene: China." Air International (Scarborough, United Kingdom), vol. 24, no. 6, June 1983, p. 262 (UA630.A1A35), which reports that the French Government approved in principle negotiations with China for the Mirage 2000 fighter; and "French Sale of Mirages to China Advances." Aviation Week and Space Technology (New York), vol. 118, no. 15, 11 April 1983, p. 27 (TL501.A8), which notes that the French Government has approved in principle Chinese acquisition of the Mirage 2000 fighter. Negotiations are beginning on financial and technical aspects of the purchase.

Fricker, John E. "Chinese Assisting Pakistani Industry." Aviation Week and Space Technology (New York), vol. 114, no. 13, 30 March 1981, pp. 58-59. TL501.A8

China is giving Pakistan substantial technical and equipment support to help establish a Pakistan Aeronautical Complex for aircraft and engine assembly and overhaul. A factory at Karma, built with Chinese assistance to handle the SHENYANG F-6 fighter, is used for the complete rebuilding of F-6s in the Pakistan Air Force.

Also see: Gao Yi. "'Jian-6' Fighter Overhaul Center." Xiandai Junshi [CONMILIT: The Defence Monthly] (Hong Kong), vol. 6, no. 5, issue 56, 1 July 1981, pp. 12-16 (in Chinese), which is taken from Fricker's article. Includes black and white photographs of the facility.

Fricker, John E. "Chinese FT-6s Enhance Pakistan Fleet." Aviation Week and Space Technology (New York), vol. 114, no. 15, 13 April 1981, pp. 45-47, 49. TL501.A8

Fricker's article is a flight evaluation report of the trainer version of the MiG-19 fighter, a SHENYANG FT-6 two-seater. The Pakistan Air Force regards the F-6 as equal to most of its opposition and believes it to be "a saving grace" for Pakistan.

Hao Bin. "Bangladesh Military Leader Visits China to Negotiate Purchase of Modern Weapons." Xiandai Junshi [CONMILIT: The Defence Monthly] (Hong Kong), vol. 6, no. 11, issue 74, 1 January 1983, pp. 49-50. In Chinese.

Bangladesh military leader Ershad requested modern weapons from China during his week-long visit to China in November 1982.

Hao Bin. "China and France to Coproduce Helicopters and the Mirage Fighter." Xiandai Junshi [CONMILIT: The Defence Monthly] (Hong Kong), vol. 6, no. 8, issue 71, 1 October 1982, p. 47. In Chinese.

China and France have coproduced almost 50 Dauphin helicopters in China since 1980. China said that if conditions are suitable, it might coproduce Mirage 2000 fighters with France.

Hao Bin and Yue Xin. "China Supplies Egypt With 'Jian-7' Fighters." Xiandai Junshi [CONMILIT: The Defence Monthly] (Hong Kong), vol. 6, no. 12, issue 75, 1 February 1983, p. 46. In Chinese.

China will supply Egypt with 60 F-7 FISHBED fighters to be assembled in Egypt under the supervision of Chinese technicians.

Also see: "Egypt to Assemble F-7s." Flight International (London), vol. 123, no. 3843, 1 January 1983, p. 2 (TL501.F5), which notes that Egypt plans to buy 60 to 80 F-7 FISHBED fighters for local assembly under Chinese supervision.

Hun Ren. "China's Air Force Aces in the Korean War." Xiandai Junshi [CONMILIT: The Defence Monthly] (Hong Kong), vol. 5, no. 1, issue 52, 1 March 1981, pp. 8-10. In Chinese.

Provides brief biographies of 10 CPLAAF fighter aces of the Korean War period: Wang Hai, Zhao Baotong, Liu Zhidi, Jiang Daoping, Han Decai, Zou Yan, Lu Min, Zhang Jihui, Jiao Jingwen, and Lin Hu. Includes black and white photographs and drawings of some of the pilots.

Hun Ren. "Speculations on China's Newly Developed Fighters for the Eighties - The 'Jian-8' and 'Jian-12'." Xiandai Junshi [CONMILIT: The Defence Monthly] (Hong Kong), vol. 6, no. 12, issue 75, 1 February 1983, pp. 32-33. In Chinese.

Tentatively describes two new Chinese Air Force fighters under development: the variable-geometry swing wing, TUMANSKY R-11 powered JIAN-8 (called the F-8 FINBACK by Western military observers) and the delta-wing Rolls-Royce Spey powered JIAN-12. In 1975 acquisition of a MiG-23 from Egypt and the Rolls-Royce Spey engine deal permitted the development of the JIAN-8 and the JIAN-12. Includes two line drawings of the two aircraft and black and white photographs of the TUMANSKY R-11 and Spey engines.

"International Aircraft." Aviation Week and Space Technology (New York), vol. 114, no. 10, 9 March 1981, pp. 120-121, 123-124. TL501.A8

Table of specifications for four Chinese aircraft--the YUNSHU-11, YUNSHU-10, QIANG-5, and CHUJIAO-6.

"International Aircraft." Aviation Week and Space Technology (New York), vol. 116, no. 10, 8 March 1982, pp. 120-123. TL501.A8

Entries for China include the QIANG-5 FANTAN attack fighter and the CHUJIAO-6 trainer. Table includes data on dimensions, weights, power-plant, and speed.

"International Aircraft." Aviation Week and Space Technology (New York), vol. 118, no. 11, 14 March 1983, pp. 128-131. TL501.A8

Entries for China include the F-7 FISHBED, F-8 FINBACK, and QIANG-5 FANTAN fighters, the CHUJIAO-6 trainer, and the Y-7 and Y-8 transports. Table

contains data on dimensions, weights, powerplant, speed, number of crew and passengers, and mission.

"Italy-PRC Deals?" Strategy Week (Washington, D.C.), vol. vii, no. 21, 1-7 June 1981, p. 1.

Notes speculation that a prime subject of discussion during the visit of Italian Defense Minister Lagorio to China will be the sale of Italian defense equipment. China is said to be interested in a trainer/strike aircraft.

Jacobs, G. "The PLA/Air Force: Prospects for Modernization." Asian Defence Journal (Kuala Lumpur), May 1983, pp. 50-52, 54, 56, 58, 60-61. UA830.A8

Though the CPLAAF has more than 4,500 fighter aircraft and a small strategic bombing component, its current structure and organizational concepts are a combination of Soviet tutelage in the 1950s and Chinese "people's war" philosophies applied to air doctrines and tactics. The primary mission of the CPLAAF is the defense of the mainland though over the last 5 years China's senior military leaders have increasingly questioned the CPLAAF's ability to effectively carry out its mission. Jacobs discusses this problem with regard to CPLAAF weaknesses--outdated equipment, air force mission concepts, combat effectiveness, logistical antiquarianism --and the drive for new technology. Black and white photographs of various types of air force equipment, a chart on airfields in China and another on CPLAAF organization, and a diagram of an antiaircraft artillery division accompany the text.

Jia Xiquan, Qu Caiting, and Wu Shouzhuang. "Nurturing Heroic Eagles." Jiefangjun Huabao (Beijing), no. 427, January 1983, pp. 10-11. In Chinese.

The CCP branch of a Xinjiang flight school encourages the staff to maintain high levels of skill and promotes flight safety. Includes black and white photographs.

Li Tingji and Sun Maoqing. "A Gathering of Chinese Women Pilots." Women of China (Beijing), no. 12, December 1982, pp. 26-27. HQ1736.A433

Briefly discusses the women Air Force pilots who were honored at an assembly in recognition of their socialist moral excellence.

Li Weisheng, Hou Jiacai, Huang Hongjian, and Tan Zhuang. "New Heights." Jiefangjun Huabao (Beijing), no. 426, December 1982, pp. 9-19. In Chinese.

Bomber crews practice flying at night and in bad weather. Color photographs of planes being serviced and loaded with bombs before a night flight.

Linder, James B. and Gregor, A. James. "The Chinese Communist Air Force in the Punitive War Against Vietnam." Air University Review (Maxwell Field, AL), vol. 32, September-October 1981, pp. 67-77. TL501.A5574

Briefly surveys the development of the Chinese People's Liberation Army Air Force since the late 1950s. Describes the role of the Air Force in China's "self-defense counterattack" into Vietnam in 1979, and considers the implications for future Chinese military operations in its southern and eastern periphery.

Lu Taisheng. "A Close Look at the F-6 Fighter Provided to Egypt." Xiandai Junshi [CONMILIT: The Defence Monthly] (Hong Kong), vol. 6, no. 6, issue 69, 1 August 1982, pp. 34-35. In Chinese.

Describes four versions of the F-6 FARMER provided to Egypt by China: the F-6 FARMER C/D or MiG-19 SF/PF, the new F-6 FARMER or MiG-19PF, the FT-6 FARMER trainer, and the F-6 FARMER (reconnaissance version) or MiG-19R. Also discusses other aircraft provided to Egypt and Pakistan by China. Includes black and white photographs of the F-6.

"Military Aircraft of the World." Flight International (London), vol. 123, no. 3861, 7 May 1983, pp. 1225-1231, 1234-1240, 1245-1248, 1250, 1255-1258, 1261-1262, 1265-1267. TL501.F5

Entries for China in this survey of world military aircraft include the QIANG-5, F-6 FARMER, F-7 FISHBED, the B-5 and B-6 bombers, the BT-6 and FT-5 trainers, and the Y-11T transport. Sketchy data includes information on production and foreign customers.

"More Than A Mirage." Far Eastern Economic Review (Hong Kong), vol. 117, no. 36, 3 September 1982, p. 9. HC411.F18

China's decision to try to obtain the advanced French Mirage 2000 fighter came after unsuccessful attempts to produce a modern fighter of its own.

Munson, Keith. "China's Air Power: Making Haste Slowly." Jane's Defence Review (London), vol. 4, no. 9, 1983, pp. 875-877, 880-881, 883-884. UF500.J36

The task of upgrading the Chinese Air Force's 1950s and 1960s equipment to world 1980s/90s technology standards is prodigious. Describes the development of China's aircraft, especially the F-6 FARMER, the F-7 FISHBED, the B-6 BADGER, and the QIANG-5 FANTAN. The Air Force's equipment for clear-weather air defense, close support, and tactical air combat are "tolerably well catered for," but a modern all-weather point defense aircraft is urgently needed. The F-8 FINBACK, which is supposed to fulfill this role, has encountered development problems. Other weak areas are maritime patrol/antisubmarine warfare, airborne early warning, fixed wing tactical transport, and helicopters. The aerospace industry needs modernization, but has done well in aircraft exports. Includes tables, black and white photographs of aircraft, and an insert detailing QIANG-5 specifications.

"Nationalist Pilots Aim Training at Countering Aircraft of PRC." Aviation Week and Space Technology (New York), vol. 116, no. 15, 12 April 1982, pp. 46-47. TL501.A8

Taiwan Air Force pilots are studying MiG-23 and MiG-25 characteristics to prepare for combat with Chinese advanced fighter aircraft (such as the F-8 FINBACK) now in production or design stages. The US Defense Intelligence Agency believes that a small number of F-8 have been built, but Taiwan believes that several hundred have been built and will be operational in 1983.

"New Chinese Attack Fighter in Production." Aviation Week and Space Technology (New York), vol. 114, no. 24, 15 June 1981, pp. 62-63. TL501.A8

Describes the QIANG-5 (A-5) FANTAN attack aircraft in full-scale production at the Nanchang Aircraft Factory. Includes black and white photographs of A-5 production and of A-5s on airfield runways.

"No Mirage 2000s for PRC." International Defense Review (Geneva), vol. 16, no. 5, May 1983, p. 545. U1.I48

Although French President Mitterrand visited China in May 1983 and reaffirmed the desire for closer cooperation between the two countries, an order for Dassault Mirage 2000s was not forthcoming. Western sources in Beijing say the French Government approved the sale in principle prior to the visit.

Ouen, L. Y. "Air Superiority Over the Taiwan Straits." Issues & Studies (Taipei), vol. xviii, no. 2, February 1982, pp. 6-8. D839.I732

Discusses the necessity for Taiwan's air superiority over the Taiwan Strait to prevent the Chinese Communists from seizing Taiwan by force. Claims that the mainland, seeing that the outcome of any such attempt depends on success in establishing and maintaining air superiority over the Taiwan Strait, has built an air force with about 6,000 combat aircraft, including its naval air arm. Other statistics on China's and Taiwan's Air Forces are provided.

"Pakistan Receives Chinese A-5s." International Defense Review (Geneva), vol. 16, no. 5, May 1983, p. 547. U1.I48

Reports that China supplied Pakistan Air Force 16th Squadron with A-5 FANTANS. The aircraft are said to have been "specially modified" for high-speed, low-level missions.

Also see: "Pakistan Receives Fantans." Flight International (London), vol. 123, no. 3858, 16 April 1983, p. 1031. TL501.F5

"PLAAF's Airborne Troop." Xiandai Junshi [CONMILIT: The Defence Monthly] (Hong Kong), vol. 4, no. 12, issue 51, 1 February 1981, pp. 2-3. In Chinese and English.

Captioned black and white photographs describing the Chinese Air Force airborne troops.

"PRC Silent on Mirage." Defense & Foreign Affairs Weekly (Washington, D.C.), vol. ix, no. 19, 16-22 May 1983, pp. 4-5.

Reports that Chinese Premier Zhao Ziyang said the Avions Marcel Dassault-Breguet Aviation Mirage 2000 was too expensive for China to purchase.

Also see: "Airscene: China." Air International (Scarborough, United Kingdom), vol. 25, no. 2, August 1983, p. 54. UA630.A1A35

Robinson, Clarence A. Jr. "Iraq, Iran Acquiring Chinese-Built Fighters." Aviation Week and Space Technology (New York), vol. 118, no. 15, 11 April 1983, pp. 16-18. TL501.A8

Both Iran and Iraq have acquired Chinese-built Soviet MIKOYAN fighters to replace combat losses. Iraq receives F-6s (MiG-19) and F-7s (MiG-21) from Egypt and Jordan, where Chinese aerospace technicians are assembling the fighters. Iran receives its F-6s from North Korea.

"The Rumor Mill." Defense & Foreign Affairs Weekly (Washington, DC), vol. ix, no. 37, 26 September - 2 October 1983, p. 6.

Notes a report that China may have acquired two F-16s, which may explain rumors that China has been looking for F-16 spare parts.

"Scenes of a PLA Air Base." Xiandai Junshi [CONMILIT: The Defence Monthly] (Hong Kong), vol. 5, no. 6, issue 57, 1 August 1981, p. 2. In Chinese and English.

Captioned black and white photograph with AA-2-2 ATOLL air-to-air missiles in the foreground and F-7 FISHBEDs in the background.

Shao Junren, Xiao Yu, Mao Guowu, and Wu Shouzhuang. "Improvements in Airfield Services." Jiefangjun Huabao (Beijing), no. 435, September 1983, pp. 8-11. In Chinese.

Since 1981 the ground services section of a certain airfield has made many improvements in its maintenance and servicing of aircraft and ground support vehicles. Includes color and black and white photographs.

Singh, Pushindar. "The Air Forces of Asia." Asian Defence Journal (Kuala Lumpur), no. 1, January 1982, pp. 28-34, 36-44. UA830.A8

Entry for China briefly describes the capabilities of the Chinese Air Force and lists its probable inventory.

"Somalia: Chinese Arms Supply Begins." Defense & Foreign Affairs (Washington, D.C.), vol. ix, no. 3, March 1981, p. i. UA410.D428

Reports China is delivering between 10 and 20 SHENYANG F-6 fighters to Somalia. Some analysts speculate the F-6s are being supplied by Egypt, which received 40 of the Chinese-built aircraft several years ago.

Sun Maoqing. "From Fighter to Army Commander." Jiefangjun Huabao (Beijing), no. 434, August 1983, pp. 12-13. In Chinese.

Li Lianghui became a CPLA paratrooper in 1961 and now is an army commander. When he became assistant army commander 7 years ago, many people wondered whether he would be competent at only 37 years of age. His command experience in paratrooper and combined-arms exercises have more than proved his abilities. He has successfully faced the double burden of modestly learning and passing on the fine traditions of the older generation and exploring and leading troops to modernization. Includes black and white and color photographs of Li planning and leading exercises and making a parachute landing.

Tan Shaoji, Wang Qiuxi, Wang Xiao, and Jia Mingzu. "Aerial Minelaying." Jiefangjun Huabao (Beijing), no. 420, June 1982, pp. 8-9. In Chinese.

Reports an exercise in which helicopters were used to lay antitank mines. Includes color photographs.

Tang, Tong B. "The Chinese Aviation and Space Industries - An Overview." Xiandai Junshi [CONMILIT: The Defence Monthly] (Hong Kong), vol. 7, no. 10, issue 85, 1 December 1983, pp. 4-17. In Chinese and English.

Discusses production history and characteristics of the F-6 FARMER, the F-7 FISHBED, and the QIANG-5 FANTAN, and the factories that produced them. Jet propulsion research has taken place in Ministry of Aviation Industry institutes, the Xibei Polytechnic University Aircraft Engineering Department, and the Academy of Sciences Institute of Engineering Thermophysics. Also traces the development of ballistic missiles, space boosters, and satellites, and discusses research units in the Academy of Sciences and Ministry of Space Industry. Includes line drawings and black and white photographs of aircraft, missiles, and satellites.

"Three Views of China." Vikrant: The Defence Journal (New Delhi), vol. xiii, no. 6, March 1982, pp. 42-44. UA840.V45

Reproduces an unidentified article from Military Technology (Bonn) describing visits to the CPLA 38th Air Force Division, the 196th Infantry Division, and the Jiangnan shipyard near Shanghai.

Tian Dexin, Xu Jiekang, Wu Shouyu. "Flight Training in Rain and at Night, Steeling Oneself in the Wide Sky." Jiefangjun Huabao (Beijing), no. 405, March 1981, pp. 16-19. In Chinese.

Briefly describes a nighttime flight exercise under rainy conditions for training logistics personnel and pilots. Includes color and black and white photographs of men and aircraft.

"Trends and Issues: Swords Into Plowshares." The China Business Review (Washington, D.C.), vol. 9, no. 1, January-February 1982, p. 5. HF3128.U58

Reports that the Xi'an Aircraft Engine Plant is making civilian products instead of fighter plane engines for the Chinese Air Force.

"Two New Innovations in PLA Equipment." Xiandai Junshi [CONMILIT: The Defence Monthly] (Hong Kong), vol. 6, no. 3, issue 66, 1 May 1982, pp. 9-10. In Chinese and English.

Briefly describes two new training simulators introduced by the CPLA: a landbased cockpit simulator for air combat training, and a tank gunner simulator. Includes black and white photographs of both devices.

"Two New Types of PLA Equipment." Xiandai Junshi [CONMILIT: The Defence Monthly] (Hong Kong), vol. 6, no. 5, issue 68, 1 July 1982, pp. 56-57. In Chinese and English.

Briefly describes a simple smoke rocket system developed by the Jinan Military Region units and an air target flight path tracing telescope developed by a Nanjing Military Region air defense unit. Includes black and white photographs of the devices.

"UK-PRC Deals Saved." Strategy Week (Washington, D.C.), vol. vii, no. 21, 1-7 June 1981, p. 1.

Reports that the visit to China by British Royal Air Force Minister Pattie helped to save a number of defense and related contracts Beijing wanted to cancel. Most important was the \$77 million Marconi contract to update Chinese fighter avionics.

Warwick, Graham. "Military Aircraft of the World." Flight International (London), vol. 119, no. 3748, 7 March 1981, pp. 633-634, 639-640, 643-652, 655-664, 667-674, 677. TL501.F5

Entries in the China section are: B-5 (Il-28) BEAGLE, B-6 (Tu-16) BADGER, BT-6 (developed from the YAK-18), F-6 FARMER (unlicensed MiG-19 copy), A-5 FANTAN (formerly the F-6bis, and improved MiG-19), F-7 (unsuccessful MiG-21 copy), F-8 FINBACK (a Mach-2 fighter), and F-12 (Mach 2.4, under development). Includes some production history, numbers, and foreign customers.

Warwick, Graham. "Military Aircraft of the World." Flight International (London), vol. 121, no. 3814, 12 June 1982, pp. 1521-1524, 1527-1536, 1549-1564. TL501.F5

Chinese aircraft briefly described in this compilation are the B-5 BEAGLE and B-6 BADGER, the F-6 FARMER, F-7 FISHBED, F-8 FINBACK, and QIANG-5 FANTAN, and the Y-11 and Y-11T.

Wheeler, Barry C. "World's Air Forces 1981." Flight International (London), vol. 120, no. 3769, 1 August 1981, pp. 323-336, 341-352, 357-364, 369-384. TL501.F5

Entry for China briefly describes Chinese Air Force organization and aircraft and lists quantities of aircraft. Also mentions naval aviation.

Xiandai Junshi Reference Section. "A Perspective of Contemporary China's Aviation Industry." Xiandai Junshi [CONMILIT: The Defence Monthly] (Hong Kong), vol. 6, no. 3, issue 66, 1 May 1982, pp. 15-19. In Chinese.

Examines China's aviation industry based on a 1980 trip report of an American aerospace delegation and reports in various aviation magazines. Traces the development since 1949 of aviation engineering schooling, scientific research institutes, and aircraft factories. Also sketches aircraft production history. Touches on the main weakness of China's aviation industry--design and production ability. Includes black and white photographs of civil and military aircraft in production.

Xiandai Junshi Reference Section. "Several Chinese-Built Fighter Aircraft." Xiandai Junshi [CONMILIT: The Defence Monthly] (Hong Kong), vol. 6, no. 4, issue 67, 1 June 1982, pp. 14-19. In Chinese.

Describes and provides technical specifications on four Chinese aircraft: the F-6 FARMER, the QIANG-5 FANTAN, the B-5 BEAGLE, and the B-6 BADGER. Includes black and white photographs of aircraft.

Yang Yusheng, Jin Senzheng, and Han Yi. "Surprise Attack Behind the 'Enemy'." Jiefangjun Huabao (Beijing), no. 423, September 1982, pp. 20-21. In Chinese.

Airborne troops practice helicopter assault behind "enemy" lines. Includes black and white photographs of the exercise.

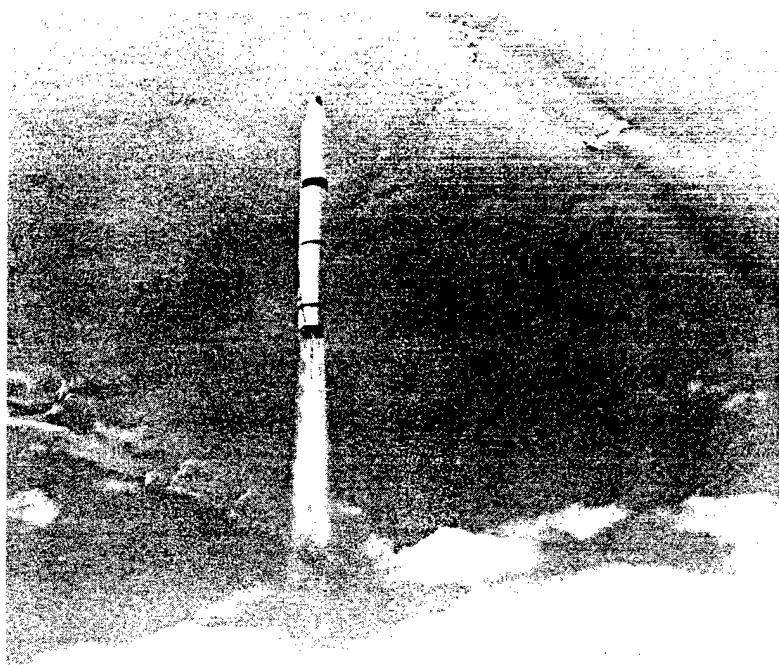
Young, P. Lewis. "The Chinese People's Liberation Army Air Force: An Assessment." Asian Defence Journal (Kuala Lumpur), May 1981, pp. 6-17. UA830.A8

Says the Chinese Air Force is essentially an Army Air Force capable of putting up strong resistance against an aggressor aiming to destroy China's military and industrial facilities, but limited by the primitive state of early warning systems and on-ground electronics for defense coordination. Discusses CPLAAF leadership, organization, airfields, and the aviation industry. Explains the development and capabilities of the F-6 FARMER, the F-7 FISHBED, and the A-5 FANTAN and describes the bombers, transports, and helicopters in the Air Force inventory. Includes black and white photographs and line drawings of Chinese aircraft and CPLAAF organizational charts.

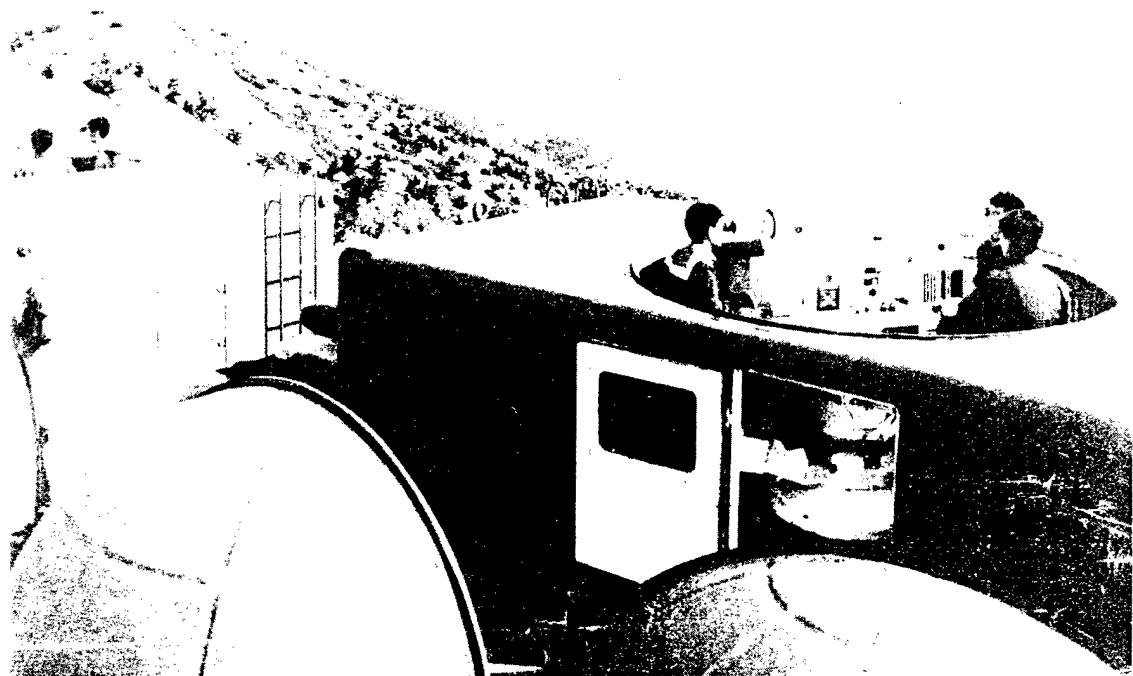
Yuan Chunzhang, Xu Jiekang, and Wu Shouya. "Meticulously Trained Crack Troops." Jiefangjun Huabao (Beijing), no. 407, May 1981, pp. 18-19. In Chinese.

A surface-to-air missile battery of the Air Force attains technical skill and a good work style from rigorous training. Includes black and white photographs of the battery in training.

6. SPACE



Successful Satellite Launching



Satellite Tracking Station

a. Monographs

China Official Annual Report 1982/83. New China News Photos Company, ed. Hong Kong: Kingsway International Publications Limited, 1982. xx. 939 pp. Index. Maps. Tables. Photographs. English Edition.

China's "astronavigation industry" is briefly noted in the economics section. Reports that though China's astronavigation industry started later than some other countries', remarkable success has been achieved by sticking to its own road and adopting new technologies. Notes China's satellite launchings, from its first in April 1970 through the September 1981 launching of a group of three spacephysics experimental satellites with a single carrier rocket. A black and white photograph of China's second manmade earth satellite, launched in March 1971, accompanies the text.

Taylor, John W. R., ed. Jane's All the World's Aircraft 1982-83. London: Jane's Publishing Co. Ltd., 1982. 865 pp. Illustrations. Indexes. Glossary. TL501.J3

Section on China's state aircraft factories includes discussion of the F-6 FARMER, CHUJIAO-6, and H-5 HOUND. China is not covered in the spaceflight section; though notation is made of the launching of two earth resources satellites and one balloon in September 1981.

b. Serials

"China Launches Three Satellites with a Single Rocket." China Reconstructs (Beijing), vol. xxx, no. 12, December 1981, pp. 22-23. DS701.C643

Notes that for the first time China launched a group of three space-physics experimental satellites with a single carrier rocket on 20 September 1981. A table depicts the order, name, date of launching, weight, perigee and apogee, time taken for one complete revolution around the earth and the angle of the satellite's orbit to the equator for China's eight other satellites. Black and white photographs show the blast off, meteorological stations, and scientists in preparation for the launch.

Also see: "China Sends Three Satellites Into Space With Single Rocket." Beijing Review, vol. 24, no. 39, 28 September 1981, p. 5 (DS701.P42) which says the satellites were accurately orbited with the various systems functioning normally and continuously sending back scientific experimental data; "China Sends Three Satellites into Space." China Pictorial (Beijing), no. 12, December 1981, inside front cover, p. 1 (DS777.55.C447), which has seven color photographs of the launch, including one depicting the liftoff of the carrier rocket from the launching pad; "Multiple Satellite Launched by China." Aviation Week and Space Technology (New York), vol. 115, no. 18, 2 November 1981, p. 51 (TL501.A8), which says the launch vehicle for the three satellites was the FB-1, also known as the CSL-2, the space launch version of China's CSS-X-4; "This Past Year." Beijing Review, vol. 24, no. 52, 28 December 1981, pp. 12-14 (DS701.P42), which has a black and white photograph of the launching of the satellites by a single carrier rocket; and "China Launches Three Satellites." Flight International (London), vol. 120, no. 3777, 26 September 1981, p. 916 (TL501.F5).

"China Tests ICBM at Sea." Aviation Week and Space Technology (New York), vol. 115, no. 4, 27 July 1981, pp. 52, 55. TL501.A8

Black and white photographs with explanatory notes show Chinese CSS-X-4 ICBM launch and reentry vehicle data module recovery operations during two experimental missions in May 1980.

"China's 12th Satellite Successfully Launched." Beijing Review, vol. 25, no. 38, 20 September 1982, p. 6. DS701.P42

On 9 September 1982 China successfully launched another scientific experimental satellite into space that was accurately orbited and performed well. The satellite accurately returned to its designated site on 14 September 1982.

"China's Eight Satellites." The China Business Review (Washington, D.C.), vol. 8, no. 2, March-April 1981, pp. 34-35. HF3128.U58

A table lists the characteristics and performance of China's eight satellites and the scheduled launches, characteristics, and performance for four more satellites in the 1981-85 period.

"China's Space Science and Technology." China Reconstructs (Beijing), vol. xxxi, no. 11, November 1982, pp. 4-5. DS701.C643

A brief history of the development of China's space science and technology reports that the 20-year program relies mainly on China's own efforts. China is currently developing a three-stage launch vehicle, the CZ-3, powered by a liquid propellant, to launch satellites into an 'earth-stationary' orbit or put large-scale spacecraft into low orbit. China's space station network's main control center is in Weinan, Shaanxi Province. Black and white photographs depicting China's space science developments accompany the text.

"Chinese Astronauts Train in Simulators." Aviation Week and Space Technology (New York), vol. 114, no. 4, 26 January 1981, pp. 62-63. TL501.A8

Black and white photographs, plus brief explanatory text, show Chinese astronauts during training and simulation exercises in 1980. A reassessment of Chinese space capabilities resulted in the postponement of its manned program until after the 1980s.

"Chinese Satellite Capability: A British View." NAVSCAN (Suitland, MD), vol. 9, no. 23, 1 December 1981, p. 5.

Intelligence Digest (Cheltenham, United Kingdom) reports that three new satellites orbited by China are aimed at assuring an early warning protection against a nuclear missile attack by the Soviets and the capability of launching an effective retaliatory strike. The satellites were put into orbit on 20 September by a single Shanghai-built FB-1 rocket, the space launcher version of Beijing's CSS-4 ICBM, believed to have a maximum range of 12,872 km with a five-megaton nuclear warhead. The launchings demonstrated China's ability to place a MIRV on its ICBM.

"Events and Trends." Beijing Review, vol. 26, no. 36, 5 September 1983, p. 7. DS701.P42

Black and white photograph of China's successful launch of a scientific experimental satellite into space on 19 August 1983. The satellite entered orbit accurately, and all meters and instruments functioned normally. The satellite returned to earth as scheduled on 24 August 1983.

Hao Bin. "China Now Developing the CZ-3 Carrier Rocket." Xiandai Junshi [CONMILIT: The Defence Monthly] (Hong Kong), vol. 6, no. 8, issue 71, 1 October 1982, p. 46. In Chinese.

China is developing the CZ-3 three-stage liquid fuel carrier rocket, which is designed to launch large satellites into geosynchronous orbit.

"International Spacecraft." Aviation Week and Space Technology (New York), vol. 114, no. 10, 9 March 1981, p. 143. TL501.A8

Table provides specifications for Chinese spacecraft CHINA 1 through 8.

"International Spacecraft." Aviation Week and Space Technology (New York), vol. 116, no. 10, 8 March 1982, p. 135. TL501.A8

Entries on 11 Chinese spacecraft. Table includes information on weight, launch vehicle, and purpose.

"International Spacecraft." Aviation Week and Space Technology (New York), vol. 118, no. 11, 14 March 1983, p. 143. TL501.A8

Entries on 12 Chinese spacecraft for China are CHINAS 1 through 8, CHINAS 9 through 11, and CHINA 12. Table includes data on weight, launch vehicle, and purpose.

Li Hong. "One Rocket Sends Three Satellites into Space." Jiefangjun Huabao (Beijing), no. 413, November 1981, pp. 26-27. In Chinese.

Describes in general terms China's achievement in placing three satellites into orbit with one rocket. Color and black and white photographs of the launch and of tracking stations.

Also see: "China's Multiple Satellite Test Launch." Xiandai Junshi [CONMILIT: The Defence Monthly] (Hong Kong), vol. 5, no. 9, issue 60, 1 November 1981, p. 12. In Chinese.

Ke Qi. "China's Space Science and Technology." Beijing Review, vol. 26, no. 14, 4 April 1983, pp. 15-19, 24. DS701.P42

A brief account of the development of China's space science and technology. China has developed a basic infrastructure in space technology, accumulated valuable experience in management, trained a contingent of space scientists, and built several satellite and carrier rocket research and production facilities. Among the topics Ke covers are carrier rockets, the application of space science and technology, satellite launching sites, and a rocket expert. Photographs accompany the text.

"Rapid Growth of China's Space Science." Beijing Review, vol. 25, no. 32, 9 August 1982, pp. 7-8. DS701.P42

Discusses the development of China's space science since 1958. China is now developing a three-stage space launch vehicle, the CZ-3, powered by liquid propellant, and designed to launch satellites into an 'earth-stationary' orbit, or to put large spacecraft into a low orbit. A black and white photograph of an optical theodolite watching a rocket operation is included.

Ritchie, David. "Dragon in the Sky: China's Space Program." Technology Review (Cambridge, Mass.), vol. 84, October 1981, pp. 50-54. T171.M47

Reports that China's aerospace activities will likely advance rapidly as their achievements are combined with technology of Western space programs.

Su Yaozhong. "The PRC's Spacecraft Technology Advancement." Xiandai Junshi [CONMILIT: The Defence Monthly] (Hong Kong), vol. 6, no. 10, issue 73, December 1982, pp. 4-7. In Chinese.

Discusses the history of China's space technology: 1) from its foundation in the mid-1950s to the mid-1960s; 2) from the first Chinese artificial satellite launching in 1970 to the present, and 3) its present utilization phase, which China is just beginning. China began developing large carrier rockets--the precursors for developing space technology--in the early 1960s. By mid-October 1982 and the launch of a submarine test-fired carrier rocket, it was evident that China's carrier rocket technology had reached a new level. Details on China's progress are provided. Includes black and white photographs of rockets, satellites, and ground stations.

"Successful Testing of Electric Rocket." Beijing Review, vol. 25, no. 4, 25 January 1982, p. 5. DS701.P42

For the first time, China has successfully constructed and tested a new type of miniature electric rocket for use on satellites and spaceships to ensure proper direction in orbit. The two pulsed plasma thrusters, a new type of micro-thruster, were produced at the electric propulsion laboratory of the space science and technology center, Chinese Academy of Sciences.

Tang, Tong B. "The Chinese Aviation and Space Industries - An Overview." Xiandai Junshi [CONMILIT: The Defence Monthly] (Hong Kong), vol. 7, no. 10, issue 85, 1 December 1983, pp. 4-17. In Chinese and English.

Discusses production history and characteristics of the F-6 FARMER, the F-7 FISHBED, and the QIANG-5 FANTAN, and the factories that produced them. Jet propulsion research has taken place in Ministry of Aviation Industry institutes, the Xibei Polytechnic University Aircraft Engineering Department, and the Academy of Sciences Institute of Engineering Thermophysics. Also traces the development of ballistic missiles, space boosters, and satellites, and discusses research units in the Academy of Sciences and Ministry of Space Industry. Includes line drawings and black and white photographs of aircraft, missiles, and satellites.

Terry, Edith. "China's Long March has a Military Goal." Far Eastern Economic Review (Hong Kong), vol. 118, no. 52, 24 December 1982, pp. 40, 43-44. HC411.F18

China's indigenous space program has created a drag on research and development resources. Though China's investment in space programs is substantial, it could progress faster with more funding and interchange from the West. However, China is now deploying an operational force of ICBMs, mastering both solid fuel and liquid hydrogen rocket engine technology, and may have tested the military version of a craft comparable to the European Space Agency's Ariane rocket. Military reconnaissance is another major objective of China's satellite program.

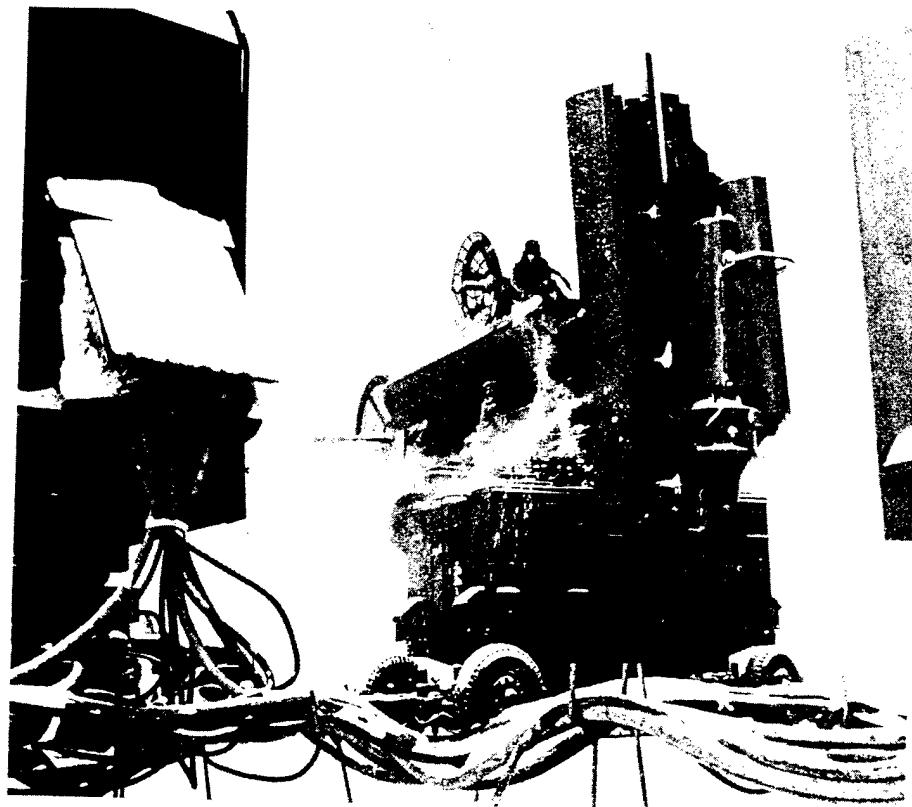
Young, P. Lewis. "Missile Developments in Both Chinas." Asian Defence Journal (Kuala Lumpur), no. 1, January 1981, pp. 12-15. UA830.A8

Young looks at missile developments for peaceful and military purposes in China and Taiwan. China's missile development is related to its space research. Young outlines China's satellite launchings and says that by the 1980s China should be operating its own spy, weather, and communications satellites. It is thought that China could also have manned spaceflight in the 1980s. China's space program will be aided by scientific cooperation agreements signed with the United States, some West European nations, and Japan.

7. MISSILE



Guided Missile Checkout



Maintaining Radar

a. Monographs

Liu Shaowu, Li Xianlin, Chen Mingli, and Lu Zheng. Xiandaiwuqi--Daodan [Modern Weapons--Guided Missiles]. Beijing: National Defense Industry Press, 1981. 116 pp. Illustrations.

Book gives a brief history of rocket development, discusses the guided missile and its "organ," the trajectory of guided missiles, the multi-stage rocket and ICBM, the control system for guided flight of missiles, the configuration and structure of guided missiles, warhead and multi-warheads, winged missiles and cruise missiles and the development of the ballistic missile. Illustrations of various missiles accompany the text.

Pretty, Ronald T. Jane's Weapon Systems 1981-1982. London: Jane's Publishing Co. Ltd., 1981. 1006 pp. Index. Illustrations. Tables. U104.J35

Entries for Chinese missile systems include strategic missiles, coastal defense missiles, shipborne missiles, antiaircraft missiles, and antiaircraft artillery. Entries for Chinese equipment include ground forces ordnance (howitzers, field guns, antitank, and antiaircraft guns), artillery rockets, naval ordnance, and ground radar. Chinese weapons are also included in tables listing weapons and equipment by category.

Pretty, Ronald T., ed. Jane's Weapon Systems 1982-83. London: Jane's Publishing Co. Ltd., 1983. 1043 pp. Index. Illustrations. Tables. U104.J35

Entries for China include strategic weapon systems, coastal defense weapons, shipborne weapons, mobile surface-to-air guided missiles, land based air defense, ground forces ordnance, artillery rockets, naval guns, aircraft armament, and ground radar. Includes black and white photographs and line drawings. Chinese weapons are also included in tables listing weapons and equipment by category.

b. Serials

"Asia: China's SLBM Test." Defense & Foreign Affairs Weekly (Washington, D.C.), vol. viii, no. 42, 25-31 October 1982, p. 2.

China's successful test "between 7 and 16 October" 1982 of an SLBM marks a new stage in the development of China's strategic weaponry. The actual flight range was not stated, but indications are it was relatively short. The launch was controlled from a seaside hilltop command post and the splashdown monitored by helicopters. It is unclear if the submarine that launched the missile was nuclear powered.

Also see: "Chinese Launch Ballistic Missile From Submarine." Aviation Week and Space Technology (New York), vol. 117, no. 17, 25 October 1982, p. 17 (TL501.A8); and Hao Bin. "China Successfully Conducts An Underwater Submarine Rocket Launching." Xiandai Junshi [CONMILIT: The Defence Monthly] (Hong Kong), vol. 6, no. 10, issue 73, 1 December 1982, pp. 40-41. In Chinese.

Bian Zhi. "Women in China's First Carrier Rocket Project." Women of China (Beijing), May 1981, pp. 4-7. HQ1736.A433

Discusses the role of women in China's first carrier rocket project which was launched on 18 May 1980. The research, manufacture and launching of the rocket involved a great number of engineers, scientists, workers, technicians and others--many of them women.

"China About To Complete Construction of Ten Missile Launch Sites." Xiandai Junshi [CONMILIT: The Defence Monthly] (Hong Kong), vol. 7, no. 6, issue 81, 1 August 1983, p. 56. In Chinese.

According to the 2 June 1983 issue of Far Eastern Economic Review, China is about to complete construction of 10 guided missile launch sites. These 10 missile sites will greatly strengthen China's ability to defend itself from surprise attacks.

"China Developing New Rocket." Flight International (London), vol. 122, no. 3825, 28 August 1982, p. 614. TL501.F5

China is developing a three-stage rocket to launch large-scale satellites into low geostationary orbits.

"China Launches Three Satellites with a Single Rocket." China Reconstructs (Beijing), vol. xxx, no. 12, December 1980, pp. 22-23. DS701.C643

Notes that for the first time, China launched a group of three space-physics experimental satellites with a single carrier rocket on 20 September 1981. A table depicts the order, name, date of launching, weight, perigee and apogee, time taken for one complete revolution around the earth, and the angle of the satellite's orbit to the equator for China's eight other satellites. Black and white photographs show the blast off, meteorological stations, and scientists in preparation for the launch.

Also see: "China Sends Three Satellites Into Space With Single Rocket." Beijing Review, vol. 24, no. 39, 28 September 1981, p. 5 (DS701.P42), which says the satellites were accurately orbited with the various systems functioning normally and continuously sending back scientific experimental data; "China Sends Three Satellites Into Space." China Pictorial (Beijing), no. 12, December 1981, inside front cover, p. 1 (DS777.55.C447), which has seven color photographs of the launch, including one depicting the liftoff of the carrier rocket from the launching pad; "Multiple Satellite Launched by China." Aviation Week and Space Technology (New York), vol. 115, no. 18, 2 November 1981, p. 51 (TL501.A8), which says the launch vehicle for the three satellites was the FB-1, also known as the CSL-2, the space launch version of China's CSS-X-4; "This Past Year." Beijing Review, vol. 24, no. 52, 28 December 1981, pp. 12-14 (DS701.P42), which has a black and white photograph of the launching of the satellites by a single carrier rocket; and "China Launches Three Satellites." Flight International (London), vol. 120, no. 3777, 26 September 1981, p. 916. (TL501.F5)

"China Tests ICBM at Sea." Aviation Week and Space Technology (New York), vol. 115, no. 4, 27 July 1981, pp. 52, 55. TL501.A8

Black and white photographs with explanatory notes show Chinese CSS-X-4 ICBM launch and reentry vehicle data module recovery operations during two experimental missions in May 1980.

"China's Space Science and Technology." China Reconstructs (Beijing), vol. xxxi, no. 11, November 1982, pp. 4-5. DS701.C643

A brief history of the development of China's space science and technology reports that the 20-year program relies mainly on China's own efforts. China is currently developing a three-stage launch vehicle, the CZ-3, powered by a liquid propellant, to launch satellites into an 'earth-stationary' orbit or put large-scale spacecraft into low orbit. China's space station network's main control center is in Weinan, Shaanxi Province. Black and white photographs depicting China's space science developments accompany the text.

"Chinese SLBM Test-Firing Disaster." Flight International (London), vol. 120, no. 3781, 24 October 1981, p. 1237. TL501.F5

A Chinese GOLF Class submarine exploded underwater in September 1981 during a test-firing of a submarine-launched ballistic missile.

"Chinese Satellite Capability: A British View." NAVSCAN (Suitland, MD), vol. 9, no. 23, 1 December 1981, p. 5.

Intelligence Digest (Cheltenham, United Kingdom) reports that three new satellites orbited by China are aimed at assuring an early warning protection against a nuclear missile attack by the Soviets and the capability of launching an effective retaliatory strike. The satellites were put into orbit on 20 September by a single Shanghai-built FB-1 rocket, the space launcher version of Beijing's CSS-4 ICBM, believed to have a maximum range of 12,872 km with a 5-megaton nuclear warhead. The launchings demonstrated China's ability to place a MIRV on its ICBM.

"Counterattack Drills." Jiefangjun Huabao (Beijing), no. 419, May 1982, pp. 18-19. In Chinese.

Counterattack drills introduce everyone to certain guided missile forces and organizations for use in encountering surprise enemy attacks from the rear. Rigorous technical training and coordinated drills are conducted, particularly for launch technicians. Simulated combat exercises enhance technical and tactical skills and foster an excellent work style. Six photographs accompany the text.

Fan Xisheng and Guo Daoyi. "Make the Guided Missile Soar into the Sky." Jiefangjun Huabao (Beijing), no. 411, September 1981, pp. 6-7. In Chinese.

Production at a tactical missile factory located in the hills somewhere in China has soared because of CCP policies after the downfall of the Gang of Four. Includes color photographs of missiles under construction.

Hao Bin. "Beijing Exhibits China's First Generation Guided Missile." Xiandai Junshi [CONMILIT: The Defence Monthly] (Hong Kong), vol. 6, no. 8, issue 71, 1 October 1982, p. 46. In Chinese.

China's first generation guided missile, the DONG FENG [East Wind], has been exhibited since late August 1982 at the Beijing Chinese People's Revolutionary Military Museum.

Hao Bin. "China Now Developing the CZ-3 Carrier Rocket." Xiandai Junshi [CONMILIT: The Defence Monthly] (Hong Kong), vol. 6, no. 8, issue 71, 1 October 1982, p. 46. In Chinese.

China is developing the CZ-3 three-stage liquid fuel carrier rocket, which is designed to launch large satellites into geosynchronous orbit.

"International Launch Vehicles." Aviation Week and Space Technology (New York), vol. 114, no. 10, 9 March 1981, pp. 144-145. TL501.A8

Table provides vague specifications for China's CSL-X-3 and FB-1 (CSL-2) launch vehicles.

"International Launch Vehicles." Aviation Week and Space Technology (New York), vol. 116, no. 10, 8 March 1982, pp. 136-137. TL501.A8

Entry for China is the FB-1 (CSL-2). Table includes data on propellants, dimensions and weights, and payload.

"International Launch Vehicles." Aviation Week and Space Technology (New York), vol. 118, no. 11, 14 March 1983, pp. 144-145. TL501.A8

Entries for China are the FB-1 (CSL-2) and CZ-3. Table includes data on propulsion, dimensions and weight, and payload.

"International Missiles." Aviation Week and Space Technology (New York), vol. 114, no. 10, 9 March 1981, pp. 140-141. TL501.A8

Table has vague specifications for three Chinese missiles--the CSS-2, CSS-3, and CSS-X-4.

Li Hong. "One Rocket Sends Three Satellites into Space." Jiefangjun Huabao (Beijing), no. 413, November 1981, pp. 26-27. In Chinese.

Describes in general terms China's achievement in placing three satellites into orbit with one rocket. Color and black and white photographs of the launch and of tracking stations.

Also see: "China's Multiple Satellite Test Launch." Xiandai Junshi [CONMILIT: The Defence Monthly] (Hong Kong), vol. 5, no. 9, issue 60, 1 November 1981, p. 12. In Chinese.

Li Kebai. "Steel Trees in the Snowfield." Jiefangjun Huabao (Beijing), no. 403, January 1981, pp. 5-6. In Chinese.

Verse likens guided missile units on the northern border to steel trees in a snowfield protecting the motherland from hegemonism. Includes color photographs of snow, missiles, and men.

Luo Chunrong and Sun Lancheng. "On the Training Field--A Pre-Graduation Class." Jiefangjun Huabao (Beijing), no. 427, January 1983, p. 14. In Chinese.

Discusses a comprehensive training exercise organized by the Missile Technology Institute. The exercise seeks to carry out missile force training approximating actual combat such as setting up camp on the march and directing a launch. Photographs accompany the text.

"The Missile Tables." Defense & Foreign Affairs (Washington, D.C.), vol. x, no. 3, March 1982, pp. 13-20. UA410.D428

Chinese missiles are listed in the following tables: strategic, land- and sea-based, and surface-to-air missiles. For each table, the designation, name, country, status, and various other statistics are listed, where applicable. For example, the strategic sea-based missile also includes the length in meters, body diameter in centimeters, launch weight in kilograms, propulsion, maximum range in kilometers, guidance, circular error probable in meters, warhead, and missiles deployed.

"New Missile Ignition Simulator." Xiandai Junshi [CONMILIT: The Defence Monthly] (Hong Kong), vol. 5, no. 12, issue 63, 1 February 1982, p. 9. In Chinese and English.

Military research and development units have a missile ignition simulator. Includes black and white photographs of the simulator.

"Nuclear-powered Submarine Developed." Asia Research Bulletin (Singapore), vol. 13, no. 4, 30 September 1983, p. 1089. DS1.A47285

Jane's Fighting Ships 1983-84 reports that China has developed a nuclear-powered submarine that can fire, while submerged, 16 missiles at targets 2,986 kilometers away. At least one and possibly two of five planned submarines are already operational.

Also see: "A Chinese Nuclear Powered Submarine Able to Launch 16 Missiles Has Already Been Launched." Xiandai Junshi [CONMILIT: The Defence Monthly] (Hong Kong), vol. 7, no. 8, issue 83, 1 October 1983, pp. 51-52 (in Chinese); and "Global View: Beijing, China." Journal of Defense and Diplomacy (McLean, VA), vol. 1, no. 8, November 1983, p. 51.

"Rapid Growth of China's Space Science." Beijing Review, vol. 25, no. 32, 9 August 1982, pp. 7-8. DS701.P42

Discusses the development of China's space science since 1958. China is now developing a three-stage space launch vehicle, the CZ-3, powered by liquid propellant, and designed to launch satellites into an 'earth-stationary' orbit, or to put large spacecraft into a low orbit. A black and white photograph of an optical cinetheodolite watching a rocket operation is included.

Richardson, Doug. "World Missile Directory." Flight International (London), vol. 119, no. 3760, 30 May 1981, pp. 1607-1610, 1615-1620, 1623-1630, 1642-1646, 1651-1652. TL501.F5

Lists entries for China under ballistic strategic and tactical, antiship, and surface-to-air categories. Chinese missiles are not included in the specification tables, but there is a photograph of the CSS-X-4 ICBM.

Richardson, Doug. "World Missile Directory." Flight International (London), vol. 123, no. 3848, 5 February 1983, pp. 315-320, 323-328, 331-334, 339-340, 342-350, 353-357. TL501.F5

Chinese missiles are briefly described under the categories of strategic ballistic, surface-to-surface, antiship, surface-to-air, and antitank missiles. Includes tables with specifications.

Su Yaozhong. "The PRC's Spacecraft Technology Advancement." Xiandai Junshi [CONMILIT: The Defence Monthly] (Hong Kong), vol. 6, no. 10, issue 73, December 1982, pp. 4-7. In Chinese.

Discusses the history of China's space technology: 1) from its foundation in the mid-1950s to the mid-1960s; 2) from the first Chinese artificial satellite launching in 1970 to the present, and 3) its present utilization phase, which China is just beginning. China began developing large carrier rockets--the precursors for developing space technology--in the early 1960s. By mid-October 1982 and the launch of a submarine test-fired carrier rocket, it was evident that China's carrier rocket technology had reached a new level. Details on China's progress are provided.

"Successful Launching of a Carrier Rocket." China Pictorial (Beijing), no. 1, January 1983, pp. 2-3. DS777.55.C447

In mid-October 1982 China successfully launched a submarine-based carrier rocket to a designated sea area. China used new techniques, fuel, and construction materials, and indigenous launching equipment. Much data was obtained during the flight--information important for developing China's future space program. Six color photographs accompany the article including one showing a rocket blasting out of the water and another depicting a precise optical theodolite on a survey ship.

Tang, Tong B. "The Chinese Aviation and Space Industries - An Overview." Xiandai Junshi [CONMILIT: The Defence Monthly] (Hong Kong), vol. 7, no. 10, issue 85, 1 December 1983, pp. 4-17. In Chinese and English.

Discusses production history and characteristics of the F-6 FARMER, the F-7 FISHBED, and the QIANG-5 FANTAN, and the factories that produced them. Jet propulsion research has taken place in Ministry of Aviation Industry institutes, the Xibei Polytechnic University Aircraft Engineering Department, and the Academy of Sciences Institute of Engineering Thermophysics. Also traces the development of ballistic missiles, space boosters, and satellites, and discusses research units in the Academy of Sciences and Ministry of Space Industry. Includes line drawings and black and white photographs of aircraft, missiles, and satellites.

Terry, Edith. "China's Long March Has A Military Goal." Far Eastern Economic Review (Hong Kong), vol. 118, no. 52, 24 December 1982, pp. 40, 43-44. HC411.F18

China's indigenous space program has created a drag on research and development resources. Though China's investment in space programs is substantial, it could progress faster with more funding and interchange with the West. However, China is now deploying an operational force of ICBMs, mastering both solid fuel and liquid hydrogen rocket engine technology, and may have tested the military version of a craft comparable to the European Space Agency's Ariane rocket. Military reconnaissance is another major objective of China's satellite program.

"USSR and PRC Test Long-Range Missiles." NAVSCAN (Suitland, MD), vol. 11, no. 8, 15 April 1983, p. 4.

Complete translation from Soldat und Technik (FRG), no. 2 (1983) reports on Soviet and Chinese long-range missile tests conducted in October 1982. The Chinese ballistic missile, successfully launched from a submarine in the Bohai Gulf on 12 October, impacted approximately 1,600 kilometers away. The submarine's missile range is estimated at less than 3,200 kilometers. Western experts believe China could have an operational nuclear-powered submarine missile in 3 to 5 years--the deterrent capability for a second strike. The submarine is thought to be of the HAN Class, and the SLBM is the WU-1 type, similar to the Polaris, and capable of delivering 1 megaton a distance of 1,950 kilometers.

"Underwater Rocket Launched." China Reconstructs (Beijing), vol. xxxii, no. 3, March 1983, inside back cover. DS701.C643

China launched a submarine-based carrier rocket to a designated sea area in tests carried out between 7 and 16 October 1982. Says the development of China's rocket technology is in the interest of China's security and world peace. Color photographs depict the rocket launch, the survey ship Yuan Wang, and the precision optical instruments that monitor the rocket.

Also see: Zhang Yongjie, Sun Zhenyu, and Duan Jiwen. "Riding the Whale and Treading the Sea, the Surging Wave Strikes the Sky - Our Country's Accomplishment Launching a Missile From a Submerged Submarine." Jiefangjun Huabao (Beijing), no. 426, December 1982 (in Chinese), which praises all those who contributed to China's successful first launch of an SLBM in October 1982 and includes color photographs of the launch and of various support activities; and Xiandai Junshi Reference Section. "Special Report on China's SLBM Test Launch." Xiandai Junshi [CONMILIT: The Defence Monthly] (Hong Kong), vol. 6, no. 12, issue 75, 1 February 1983, pp. 10-11 (in Chinese), which describes the scene on the submarine that launched China's first SLBM with flowery but uninformative language. Includes black and white photographs of helicopters and ships tracking the missile.

Wong-Fraser, Agatha S. Y. "China's Nuclear Deterrent." Current History (Philadelphia), vol. 80, no. 467, September 1981, pp. 245-249, 275-276. D410.C82

Nuclear modernization has always held a dominant position in China's defense strategy as the adjunct to people's war, though China's limited resources relegate it to a "less compelling task." Discusses China's nuclear capabilities and includes tables of China's nuclear tests, 1964-78, and nuclear capability, 1971-80. China will probably concentrate on building up its submarine-launched ballistic missile system and maintaining land-based and airborne delivery systems.

Young, P. Lewis. "Missile Developments in Both Chinas." Asian Defence Journal (Kuala Lumpur), January 1981, pp. 12-15. UA830.A8

Young looks at missile developments for peaceful and military purposes in China and Taiwan. China's missile development is related to its space research. Young outlines China's satellite launchings and says that by the 1980s China should be operating its own spy, weather, and communications satellites. It is thought that China could also have manned space-flight in the 1980s. China's space program will be aided by scientific cooperation agreements signed with the United States, some West European nations, and Japan.

Zhang Jucheng, Sun Lancheng, and Zhang Jianzhong. "University Students of the Guided Missile Forces." Jiefangjun Huabao (Beijing), no. 433, July 1983, inside front cover, pp. 1-3. In Chinese.

A certain guided missile unit has been assigned scores of university students as cadres so that they comprise 21 percent of the cadres. This has

infused new blood into the unit and filled it with vigorous combat vitality. Includes black and white and color photographs of young cadres on duty.

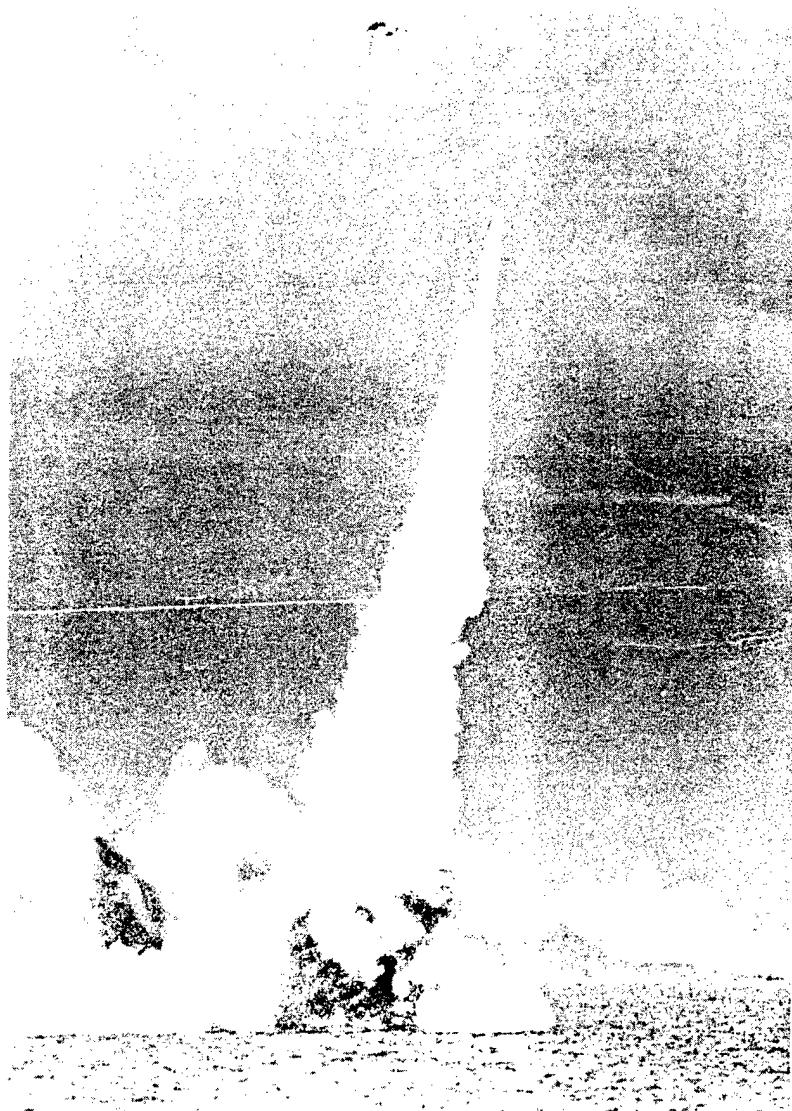
Zhang Jucheng, Zhao Ruishan, and Wang Liangyuan. "We are Constantly Prepared." Jiefangjun Huabao (Beijing), no. 410, August 1981, pp. 14-15. In Chinese.

Reports on the observations made at a training site of a certain 4th Battalion of China's guided missile force. The launching unit has many specialties, and every technician must be proficient in his own specialty as well as understanding others. Photographs accompanying the text include one depicting the instrument squad conscientiously carrying out duties to complete launch preparations.

8. NUCLEAR



Missile Transporter-Erector



China's Successful SLBM Test Launch

a. Monographs

Sutter, Robert G. Chinese Nuclear Weapons and American Interests -Conflicting Policy Choices. Washington, D.C.: Congressional Research Service (Report No. 83-187), 1983. 43 pp.

Says China its arsenal of 225 to 300 nuclear weapons represents only a small fraction of the strategic nuclear forces of the United States and the Soviet Union, but has given China the ability to deter Soviet aggression, retaliate against a possible Soviet nuclear or conventional attack, and has enhanced China's political influence in Asian and world affairs. Examines the background, purpose, and prospects of China's nuclear forces and shows the effect they have on Soviet and American interests in Asian and world affairs. Assesses future US policy options involving technology transfer, military cooperation with China, and arms control.

Wang Shao-nan. Chinese Communist Development of Nuclear Science. Taipei: Kuang Lu Publishing Service, 1983. 152 pp. QC792.78.C6W36

Propaganda tract traces the development of nuclear science and nuclear weapons in China. Maintains that although the Free World has pursued the peaceful application of nuclear science, the Chinese Communists have devoted all wherewithal financial and material to researching and developing nuclear science with the object of making nuclear weapons.

b. Serials

"Asia: China's SLBM Test." Defense & Foreign Affairs Weekly (Washington, D.C.), vol. viii, no. 42, 25-31 October 1982, p. 2.

China's successful test "between 7 and 16 October" 1982 of an SLBM marks a new stage in the development of China's strategic weaponry. The actual flight range was not stated, but indications are it was relatively short. The launch was controlled from a seaside hilltop command post and the splashdown monitored by helicopters. It is unclear if the submarine that launched the missile was nuclear powered.

Also see: "Chinese Launch Ballistic Missile From Submarine." Aviation Week and Space Technology (New York), vol. 117, no. 17, 25 October 1982, p. 17 (TL501.A8); and Hao Bin. "China Successfully Conducts An Underwater Submarine Rocket Launching." Xiandai Junshi [CONMILIT: The Defence Monthly] (Hong Kong), vol. 6, no. 10, issue 73, 1 December 1982, pp. 40-41 (in Chinese).

"Chinese SLBM Test-Firing Disaster." Flight International (London), vol. 120, no. 3781, 24 October 1981, p. 1237. T501.F5

A Chinese GOLF Class submarine exploded underwater in September 1981 during a test-firing of a submarine-launched ballistic missile.

"Chinese Satellite Capability: A British View." NAVSCAN (Suitland, MD), vol. 9, no. 23, 1 December 1981, p. 5.

Intelligence Digest (Cheltenham, United Kingdom) reports that three new satellites orbited by China are aimed at assuring an early warning protection against a nuclear missile attack by the Soviets and the capability of launching an effective retaliatory strike. The satellites were put into orbit on 20 September by a single Shanghai-built FB-1 rocket, the space launcher version of Beijing's CSS-4 ICBM, believed to have a maximum range of 12,872 km with a 5-megaton nuclear warhead. The launchings demonstrated China's ability to place a MIRV on its ICBM.

Hahn, Bradley. "China's Nuclear Strength, Part One." Xiandai Junshi [CONMILIT: The Defence Monthly] (Hong Kong), vol. 6, no. 6, issue 69, 1 August 1982, pp. 4-14, 63-64. In Chinese and English.

Traces the evolution of China's nuclear material production capability and nuclear weapons industry. Describes organization and major figures in the nuclear weapons program, and lists uranium deposits and processing centers. Discusses nuclear weapons production facilities and provides estimates of warhead numbers.

Hahn, Bradley. "China's Nuclear Strength, Part Two." Xiandai Junshi [CONMILIT: The Defence Monthly] (Hong Kong), vol. 6, no. 7, issue 70, 1 September 1982, pp. 36-43. In Chinese and English.

Concludes survey of China's nuclear program with discussions of enhanced radiation weapons, nuclear energy production, and waterborne nuclear propulsion. Suggests that China intends to be internationally competitive scientifically and improve its capacity to respond to any nuclear

aggression. Predicts that by the turn of the century, China will be on par with most advanced operational systems of other major world powers in military aeronautic and astronautic capabilities.

Johnston, Alistair I. "Chinese Nuclear Force Modernization: Implications for Arms Control." Journal of Northeast Asian Studies (Washington, D.C.), vol. ii, no. 2, June 1983, pp. 13-28. DS50.J647

Beijing's decision to place more emphasis on nuclear modernization is an accentuation of past policy. China's interest in diversifying its nuclear capabilities stems from the vulnerability of China's forces to Soviet nuclear or conventional strikes and from the credibility of China's conventional resistance to Soviet attack. China lacks a clearly enunciated nuclear strategic doctrine, but this ambiguity reinforces the deterrent effect of Chinese nuclear forces. CPLA strategists are now considering the use of tactical and theater nuclear weapons, but have not yet committed themselves. China's nuclear modernization may have a major destabilizing impact on the Asian military/political balance, and may act as a catalyst for the "triangularization" of US-Soviet-China nuclear postures.

McMillen, Donald H. "The Urumqi Military Region: Defense and Security in China's West." Asian Survey (Berkeley), vol. 22, no. 8, August 1982, pp. 705-731. DS1.A492

Assesses China's defense and security interests and problems in the Urumqi Military Region. Tables show the organization of the military region, its leaders, and alternative estimates of force levels, 1980-81. Lop Nor, China's primary nuclear test site, is located in the Urumqi Military Region. Details on CPLA forces' deployment in Urumqi are provided as well as the notation of the probable deployment of some of China's SAMs in Urumqi.

"Nuclear-powered Submarine Developed." Asia Research Bulletin (Singapore), vol. 13, no. 4, 30 September 1983, p. 1089. DS1.A47285

Jane's Fighting Ships 1983-84 reports that China has developed a nuclear-powered submarine that can fire, while submerged, 16 missiles at targets 2,896 kilometers away. At least one and possibly two of five planned submarines are already operational.

Also see: "A Chinese Nuclear Powered Submarine Able to Launch 16 Missiles Has Already Been Launched." Xiandai Junshi [CONMILIT: The Defence Monthly] (Hong Kong), vol. 7, no. 8, issue 83, 1 October 1983, pp. 51-52 (in Chinese); and "Global View: Beijing China." Journal of Defense and Diplomacy (McLean, VA), vol. 1, no. 8, November 1983, p. 51.

Segal, Gerald. "China's Nuclear Posture for the 1980s." Survival (London), vol. 23, January-February 1981, pp. 11-18. U162.S9

Examines China's nuclear strategy and reviews Chinese attitudes toward nuclear weapons and the effects of civilian-military relations on China's nuclear weapons programs. Assesses China's nuclear capability against the

United States, Soviet Union, and nuclear or potential nuclear powers in Asia.

"USSR and PRC Test Long-Range Missiles." NAVSCAN (Suitland, MD), vol. 11, no. 8, 15 April 1983, p. 4.

Complete translation from Soldat und Technik (FRG), no. 2 (1983) reports on Soviet and Chinese long-range missile tests conducted in October 1982. The Chinese ballistic missile, successfully launched from a submarine in the Bohai Gulf on 12 October, impacted approximately 1,600 kilometers away. The submarine's missile range is estimated at less than 3,200 kilometers. Western experts feel China could have an operational nuclear-powered submarine missile in 3 to 5 years--the deterrent capability for a second strike. The submarine is thought to be of the HAN Class, and the SLBM is the WU-1 type, similar to the Polaris, and capable of delivering 1 megaton a distance of 1,950 kilometers.

"Underwater Rocket Launched." China Reconstructs (Beijing), vol. xxxii, no. 3, March 1983, inside back cover. DS701.C643

China launched a submarine-based carrier rocket to a designated sea area in tests carried out between 7 and 16 October 1982. Says the development of China's rocket technology is in the interest of China's security and world peace. Color photographs depict the rocket launch, the survey ship Yuan Wang, and the precision optical instruments that monitor the rocket.

Also see: Zhang Yongjie, Sun Zhenyu, and Duan Jiwen. "Riding the Whale and Treading the Sea, the Surging Wave Strikes the Sky - Our Country's Accomplishment Launching a Missile From a Submerged Submarine." Jiefangjun Huabao (Beijing), no. 426, December 1982 (in Chinese), which praises all those who contributed to China's successful first launch of an SLBM in October 1982 and includes color photographs of the launch and of various support activities; and Xiandai Junshi Reference Section. "Special Report on China's SLBM Test Launch." Xiandai Junshi [CONMILIT: The Defence Monthly] (Hong Kong), vol. 6, no. 12, issue 75, 1 February 1983, pp. 10-11 (in Chinese), which describes the scene on the submarine that launched China's first SLBM with flowery but uninformative language. Includes black and white photographs of helicopters and ships tracking the missile.

Weng Pao-shan and Chu Tieh-chi. "Environmental Monitoring of Radioactivity Released from Nuclear Facilities in an Educational Institution and from Nuclear Testings." Health Physics (Montpelier, VT), vol. 41, no. 3, September 1981, pp. 489-494. QH505.A1H4

Reports on radioactivity from nuclear testings at Lop Nor, indicating corresponding dates and the sequence number of tests.

Wong-Fraser, Agatha S. Y. "China's Nuclear Deterrent." Current History (Philadelphia), vol. 80, no. 467, September 1981, pp. 245-249, 275-276. D410.C82

Nuclear modernization has always held a dominant position in China's defense strategy as the adjunct to people's war though China's limited

resources relegate it to a "less compelling task." Discusses China's nuclear capabilities and includes tables of China's nuclear tests, 1964-78, and nuclear capability, 1971-80. China will probably concentrate on building up its submarine-launched ballistic missile system and maintaining land-based and airborne delivery systems.

Young, P. Lewis. "Missile Developments in Both Chinas." Asian Defence Journal (Kuala Lumpur), no. 1, January 1981, pp. 12-15. UA830.A8

Young looks at missile developments for peaceful and military purposes in China and Taiwan. China's missile development is related to its space research. Young outlines China's satellite launchings and says that by the 1980s China should be operating its own spy, weather, and communications satellites. It is thought that China could also have manned space-flight in the 1980s. China's space program will be aided by scientific cooperation agreements signed with the United States, some West European nations, and Japan.

Yu Chih. "Communist China's Position on Disarmament." Issues & Studies (Taipei), vol. xix, no. 2, February 1983, pp. 48-64. D839.I732

Traces China's stand on disarmament highlighting its non-nuclear power period, the detonation of its first nuclear explosion in 1964, its attitude after joining the UN in 1971, and its position at the United Nations General Assembly Special Session on Disarmament in 1978. Yu says China's position on disarmament is "changeable" and "unchanged." The Chinese Communists seek to: protect their right to develop nuclear weapons; escape nuclear attack; bind the hands of the superpowers; hinder disarmament talks; and use the disarmament issue for propagating the international united front peace offensive.

Zhang Jucheng, Sun Lancheng, and Zhang Jianzhong. "University Students of the Guided Missile Forces." Jiefangjun Huabao (Beijing), no. 433, July 1983, inside front cover, pp. 1-3. In Chinese.

A certain guided missile unit has been assigned scores of university students as cadres so that they comprise 21 percent of the cadres. This has infused new blood into the unit and filled it with vigorous combat vitality. Includes black and white and color photographs of young cadres on duty.

Zhang Jucheng, Zhao Ruishan, and Wang Liangyuan. "We are Constantly Prepared." Jiefangjun Huabao (Beijing), no. 8, August 1981, pp. 14-15. In Chinese.

Reports on the observations made at a training site of a certain 4th Battalion of China's guided missile force. The launching unit has many specialties, and every technician must be proficient in his own specialty as well as understanding others. Photographs accompanying the text include one depicting the instrument squad conscientiously carrying out duties to complete launch preparations.

9. MILITARY MODERNIZATION



Raising the Educational Level



New Emphasis on Technical Skills

a. Monographs

Fingar, Thomas. "China's Quest for Technology: Implications for Arms Control II." In Arms Control II A New Approach to International Security. Edited by John H. Barton and Ryukichi Imai. Cambridge, MA: Oelgeschlager, Gunn & Hain, Publishers, Inc. 1981. 328 pp. Bibliographical References. JS1974.A7693

Examines the prevailing Chinese view of national and regional security and describes the conceptual background against which technology purchases are considered. The author also discusses the meaning and requisites of technology transfer and the steps China has taken to satisfy these requirements; looks at the political side of China's quest for technology; outlines the range of interpretations on China's quest for technology and increased security; and addresses the question of whether and how to utilize controls on technology transfer to increase regional security.

Godwin, Paul H. B. The Chinese Defense Establishment: Continuity and Change in the 1980s. Boulder, CO: Westview Press, 1983. x. 197 pp. Index. Illustrations. UA835.C449. 1983

Examines China's defense establishment in the 1980s in light of the decision to align Beijing with the West against the USSR and to revitalize the CPLA. Part one contains articles by Jonathan D. Pollack on national security policy and by Paul H. B. Godwin on the revision of the people's war strategy. Part two deals with defense industries, part three with command, management, and education in the CPLA, and part four examines the militia. Includes two tables on Chinese interest in foreign weapons systems.

"Guofang Xiandaihua". Cadre Readers Editorial Group. Guofang Xiandaihua [Modernization of National Defense]. Beijing: Warriors' Press and Popular Science Press, 1983. 302 pp. Illustrations. In Chinese.

Written for officers, soldiers, and cadres with a junior middle school level education, this book introduces defense modernization from a scientific perspective. Topics include developments in China and in developed countries, the state of the art in ground, naval, and air forces, and nuclear power. Chapter 2 enumerates the principles and policies of China's defense modernization: 1) uphold Mao's Military Thought as the guiding principle; 2) active defense; 3) people's war; 4) fit in with economic construction; 5) uphold independence and self-reliance; 6) raise the pursuit of education, training, and scientific culture to a strategic level; and 7) uphold the leadership of the party and strengthen political work.

Kaplan, Frederic M. and Sabin, Julian M. eds. Encyclopedia of China Today. New York: Eurasia Press, 1982. 446 pp. Illustrations. Index. DS705.E54

CPLA section discusses military modernization efforts since 1950, the military's organization and role in society, and military strategy and armaments. Emphasizes weapons backwardness and states that, apart from the nuclear program, the CPLA has not significantly improved in recent years. Includes organizational chart and black and white photographs of soldiers and airplanes.

Lee, Ngok. The Chinese People's Liberation Army 1980-82: Modernization, Strategy, and Politics. Canberra: Australian National University Strategic and Defense Studies Center, 1983. 185 pp. Illustrations. Tables. UA837.L44 1983

Economic constraints have forced China to depend on its own efforts in military modernization even while seeking foreign technical help. Sino-American differences over Taiwan under the Reagan administration have developed to a stage which prevents China from seeking US arms. Analyzes "people's war under modern conditions" and the role of the recently revitalized militia in China's national defense strategy. Examines scenarios for China's defense of the Northeast against a possible Soviet nuclear and/or conventional attack. Examines politics in the CPLA with emphasis on continued leftist influence and the effects of politics on implementation of China's defense strategy.

Pollack, Jonathan D. The Sino-Soviet Rivalry and Chinese Security Debate. Santa Monica: Rand Corporation, October 1982. xi. 112 pp. E183.8.C5P57

Analyzes Chinese security calculations with regard to both the Soviet threat to China and China's evolving relationship with the United States. Section 2, "Chinese Security Strategy in the 1980s," examines three issues in Chinese security planning: the containment of Soviet power, the question of defense versus development, and the modernization of military power. Discusses the extent to which perceptions of the Soviet threat influence economic development strategy and military modernization.

b. Serials

"Asia: PRC's Electronics Industry Growing." Strategy Week (Washington, D.C.), vol. viii, no. 31, 9-15 August 1982, p. 5.

According to scientists at a recent national conference in China, the electronic components used in defense equipment are becoming increasingly reliable. Use of electronic components for strategic arms has grown from some 20 to 95.5 percent. Some of these components were used in China's first indigenously produced guided missile destroyer seen on Army Day.

"The Budget Ax Leaves the Chinese Army Bleeding." Business Week (New York), Industrial Edition, no. 2680, 23 March 1981, p. 66. HF5001.B89

Reports massive cutbacks in the Chinese modernization program (13 percent of the national budget) that will affect the military and other sectors of the economy. Military spending cuts are believed to be well above the \$3 billion announced for the second half of 1980. ICBMs are the hardest hit program. Some Chinese military strategists see the cutbacks as dooming any hope of establishing an up-to-date conventional defense industry especially as some of the CPLA's defense industries have been ordered to switch to consumer goods production.

Chien Tieh. "Modernization of Peiping's National Defense." Issues & Studies (Taipei), vol. xviii, no. 12, December 1982, pp. 39-50. D839.I732

Reports that China has "effected significant changes in the modernization of national defense, including military doctrine and the development of arms and equipment" though failing to progress satisfactorily in modernizing agriculture, industry, and science and technology. Discusses the orientation of army building, the study of military theories and principles, and the development of arms and equipment in China. Notes that China is concentrating on developing key weapons and equipment and is importing advanced technology. Fund limitations restrict the buildup of national defense.

"China Emphasizes Nuclear Modernization." International Defense Review (Geneva), vol. 16, no. 5, May 1983, p. 545. U1.I48

Minister of National Defense Zhang Aiping said the improvement and extension of China's nuclear arsenal ought to be given priority in defense spending. In a Hongqi article, Zhang called for massive cuts in the CPLA's conventional forces so that their equipment could be modernized. Xinhua reports that defense spending is expected to be constant for the next 3 years at the equivalent of \$9 billion.

"Chinese Minister of Defense Discusses China's Defense Modernization." Xiandai Junshi [CONMILIT: The Defence Monthly] (Hong Kong), vol. 7, no. 8, issue 83, 1 October 1983, pp. 52-53. In Chinese.

In a recent Jiefangjun Bao article, Chinese Defense Minister Zhang Aiping wrote about China's defense modernization. Zhang discussed reducing the number of troops, reorganizing the CPLA, developing military science and industry, and modernizing weapons.

Chow Ching-wen. "Peking Leadership Said Reducing Military Expenditure Despite Concern About Soviet Threat." The Peking Informers (Hong Kong), vol. xxxxiv, no. 3, 1 February 1982, pp. 5-6.

A recent study by the School of International Relations, University of Southern California, points out that the costs of modernizing the CPLA are staggering. China has been moving cautiously toward weapons modernization though certain constraints on that movement exist within the Chinese Government. The study says China and the United States will probably continue to expand their arms trade in the medium term but "actual weapons purchases will probably be infrequent and of limited financial or military importance." Despite China's recognition of the Soviet threat, military expenditure has been cut in China--part of a general retrenchment program. Moreover, modernization is still opposed by proponents of people's war.

Chow Ching-wen. "Practical Problem in Modernization of Mainland Armed Forces." The Peking Informers (Hong Kong), vol. xxxxvii, no. 10, 16 November 1983, pp. 8-10.

Discusses Zhang Aiping's 20 August 1983 article in Jiefangjun Bao on following Deng Xiaoping's reform principles in order to accelerate military modernization. Stresses the need to use savings from reduced expenditures to finance research and development on new weapons, to develop the economy, to strengthen research and development efforts, to absorb foreign science and technology, and to carry out structural reforms of the weapons research and development system. China's unwillingness to throw away outdated weapons and inability to obtain modernized ones is one of the tough issues military leaders face.

Chu Liang. "Thorny Problems in the Modernization of the PLA." Issues & Studies (Taipei), vol. 18, February 1982, pp. 9-12. D839.I732

Discusses the main problems of CPLA modernization: the power struggle within the CCP, and the conflict between the demand for reform and the need to protect special privileges. Notes that in the past 4 years the Chinese Communists have made strenuous efforts to modernize their armed forces and have improved weapons and other equipment, developed new-model armored vehicles, antitank missiles, and sophisticated fighters, enhanced naval operational capability in deep-sea areas, and strengthened training for combined operations among various military forces.

Delfs, Robert. "Swords Into Bicycles." Far Eastern Economic Review (Hong Kong), vol. 121, no. 34, 25 August 1983, pp. 91-93. HC411.F18

China is expanding civilian production by defense enterprises in an effort to tap the technologically advanced but under-utilized defence industry to support civilian industry. The key to optimum use of military industrial potential is internal technology transfer, that is, to free products and processes previously available only to the military for civilian use. The Commission on Science, Technology, and Industry for National Defense formed in August 1982 is part of the policy to demilitarize the defense industry and integrate it with civilian industry, except in a few sensitive areas.

Joffe, Ellis. "Party and Military in China: Professionalism in Command?" Problems of Communism (Washington, D.C.), vol. xxxii, no. 5, September-October 1983, pp. 48-63. HX1.P75

Reports that Deng Xiaoping's policies have met varying degrees of opposition among two broad but amorphous military groups. The first group consists of professional officers, who agree with Deng on CPLA modernization, but differ on the speed and degree of weapons upgrading. The second group consists of political-military leaders, whose concerns include national political, economic, social, and military policies. So far Deng has offset dissent by promising gradual technological modernization, making personnel changes, and conducting indoctrination campaigns.

Li, Siffon. "Peiping's Military Budget and Army-Building." Issues & Studies (Taipei), vol. xviii, no. 2, February 1982, pp. 4-5. D839.I732

Discusses China's estimated \$9.7 billion expenditure on "national defense and war preparations" in 1981. However, since China's military expenditure figures include only administrative, personnel, training, and maintenance expenses; the expenditures for the procurement of satellites, missiles, planes, ships, guns, vehicles, instruments and radar, computers, and sophisticated material, etc. are hidden in outlays for economic construction or science and technology development. In 1981 China tried to shift the focus of its army-building to the training of elite troops and the development of modern arms and equipment--developing ICBMs and building up air defense.

"Modernizing Defence." Beijing Review, vol. 26, no. 2, 10 January 1983, p. 8. DS701.P42

Yu Qiuli, member of the Political Bureau and Deputy Secretary General of the CCP Military Commission, gave a report to the 11th Communist Youth League National Congress and spoke of modernizing China's defense capabilities. Yu called for streamlining military organizations, raising the scientific and cultural level of soldiers, and improving weaponry. He added that China is aware of the major role sophisticated armaments play in deciding a war's outcome but that China will rely mainly on its own strength in developing advanced military technology. He noted that China will introduce advanced foreign technology in limited instances where possible.

"Modernizing the Army." Asia Research Bulletin (Singapore), vol. 13, no. 4, 30 September 1983, p. 1089. DS1.A47285

Defense Minister Zhang Aiping, writing in Jiefangjun Bao, stated that China would modernize its army by selective imports of sophisticated military technology rather than by massive purchases of foreign equipment.

Nuri, Maqsud U. "China's Military Modernization Programme: Patterns, Problems, and Prospects." Strategic Studies (Islamabad), vol. vii, no. 2, winter 1983, pp. 76-101.

Military modernization efforts have increased since Mao's death, but are still subordinate to economic modernization. China's defense industry

lags behind that in the West and the Soviet Union, but there have been some notable advances, particularly in electronics. Obstacles to military modernization include the ailing economy, CPLA subservience to the party, an aged leadership, low educational and technological standards, and low morale. Discusses reasons for China's not embarking on massive military modernization despite rhetoric about the Soviet threat. Maps, including three on China's boundaries and territorial disputes, accompany the text.

"PRC's Army Training." Strategy Week (Washington, D.C.), vol. viii, no. 4, 1-7 February 1982, p. 5.

China has been stressing military training in the past year, according to Deputy Chief of General Staff Zhang Zhen. The CPLA has been using training programs of foreign armed forces as case studies. The army has been practicing night operations training exercises using night vision and illumination equipment.

"PRC's Laser Developments." Strategy Week (Washington, D.C.), vol. vii, no. 36, 21-27 September 1981, p. 6.

China's State Scientific and Technological Commission has just finished evaluating nonhelium laser components in Beijing. This indicates potential for developing the laser for signal communications, military photography, and precision surveying.

"Professional Polish." The Economist (London), 13-19 August 1983, pp. 31-32.  
HG11.E2

Notes that Deng Xiaoping is now turning to the fourth modernization--the military. Deng began to modernize and professionalize the Army in 1978 when he persuaded the generals to leave the CCPCC and "go back to the barracks" promising to clear out the Gang of Four's "hangers-on." However, on this 1 August 1983 Army Day, Army Chiefs still complain of "leftism." Top army commanders seem satisfied that Deng is striving for professionalism and providing them with some of the modern equipment they desire. However, it is necessary to speed up the pace of China's economy and narrow the technological gap. There is a debate between steel versus electronics--putting more resources into steel and heavy industry versus a more balanced economy relying on light industry and electronics. Hu Yaobang and the army chiefs want more emphasis on tanks, and Zhao Ziyang and the Navy leaders favor more sophisticated weapons. Says China's soldiers will be issued "smart new uniforms."

Prybyla, Jan S. "Science and Technology in China." Current History (Philadelphia), vol. 82, no. 484, September 1983, pp. 249-253, 277. D410.C82

Says that China's modernization effort must be accompanied by a thorough reform of social institutions. Reports that at the lower income level China has made remarkable progress on narrow sectors of the military front, particularly in the development of nuclear arms and delivery systems. "The comparative success of China's big push in nuclear physics and space science and technology is due in large part to the high priority the government gives it, which has meant the insulation of military R&D from the vagaries of the rest of the bureaucratized economy. . . ."

Robinson, Thomas W. "Chinese Military Modernization in the 1980s." China Quarterly (London), no. 90, June 1982, pp. 231-252. DS701.C472

Discusses components of Chinese military modernization and reviews the evolution of the Chinese military since 1949 with regard to China's national objectives. Two alternative policies for China's military modernization are considered.

Rupp, Ranier W. "China's Strategic Aims and Problems of Military Modernization." Vikrant: The Defense Journal (New Delhi), vol. xi, no. 10, July 1981, pp. 40-45, 52. UA840.V45

China lacks the ability to accomplish its strategic goals militarily. China's nuclear deterrent and people's war strategy are unlikely to be a successful defense against a rapid Soviet attack into Manchuria or Xinjiang. China plans to build a modern economy and an industrial base for the large-scale military modernization program necessary to make it a superpower. Rupp says the West should develop its relations with China, but have no illusions about China's potential as an ally or that she is not a threat to peace in Southeast Asia.

"Swap-Shop." The Economist (London), 14 May 1983, pp. 55-56, 61. HG111.E2

In the past 3 years China has sold about \$5 billion worth of arms in the Middle East. The arms, which include Chinese bootleg versions of Soviet MiG-19s and MiG-21s (F-6 FARMER and F-7 FISHBED) and Soviet Type-54 and Type-62 tanks, have gone to Iraq via Egypt and Jordan. In return, China has earned hard currency and more modern Soviet arms technology, such as the MiG-23 and SAGGER antitank missiles. The technology acquired through the weapons sales will help China to fill in the gaps in its military modernization drive.

Taylor, Walter A. "China's Problem Army: Will US Help Shape It Up?" U.S. News and World Report (Washington, D.C.), 25 April 1983, pp. 35-36. AP2.U18

Reports that though China has successfully built a nuclear missile force, its conventional forces badly need an infusion of modern weapons. The United States has offered to help China militarily, but China has hesitated for fear of reliance on American arms and the possibility of increased US weapons sales to Taiwan. The US reluctance to offer the most sophisticated arms, because of doubts about the strategic value of an arms relationship with China, has caused Beijing to complain about being offered second-rate material. The departure of Ye Jianying, who "is a leading opponent of modernization of the armed forces," could help speed military modernization under Deng Xiaoping.

Tow, William T. and Stuart, Douglas T. "China's Military Turns to the West." International Affairs (London), vol. 57, spring 1981, pp. 286-300. JX1.I53

Reviews China's military modernization program and describes China's efforts to acquire Western military technology. One table shows selected

negotiations between China and the West for arms and military-related technology and notes on-going Sino-British arms negotiations and the purchase of British weapons systems. Another table depicts major exchanges in 1980 relating to China's military modernization.

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